

THE
LETTERS
OF
Marcus Tullius Cicero
TO
Several of his FRIENDS:

With REMARKS
By WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq;

————— Quo fit ut omnis
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
Vita senis. Hor.

THE SECOND EDITION.

VOL. III.



Ex Mus. Reg. Gall.

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LETTERS

Marcus Tullius Cicero
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Several of his friends
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VOL. II



JOHN BROWN
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Printed by J. B. Brown, 1811

E R R A T A.

V O L. III.

- P. 2. l. 11. of the notes, for *estates*, read *states*.
68. 14. of the notes, for *let me spare*, read *let me be spared*.
72. 1. for *Delmatia*, read *Dalmatia*.
95. 26. for *amiable*, read *amiable*.
257. 9. for *arms*, read *armies*.
278. 4. for *we*, read *me*.
306. 4. of the notes, for *adolescendum*, read *adole-
scentem*.
307. 2. for *fiction*, read *fiction*.
382. 25. of the note, for *virtuti*, read *virtute*.

LETTERS

OF

Marcus Tullius Cicero

TO

Several of his FRIENDS.

BOOK XI.

LETTER I.

TO TIRO.

YOUR letter encourages me to hope that A.U. 708.
you find yourself better: I am sure at
least, I most sincerely wish that you may.

I intreat you therefore to consecrate all your
cares to that end; and by no means indulge so
mistaken a suspicion as that I am displeased
you are not with me. With me you are, in
the best sense of that expression, if you are tak-
ing care of your health: which I had much
rather you should attend, than on myself. For

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B

tho'

A.U. 708. tho' I always both see and hear you with pleasure; that pleasure will be greatly increased, when I shall have the satisfaction at the same time to be assured that you are perfectly well.

My work is at present suspended¹, as I cannot make use of my own hand: however I employ myself a good deal in reading. If your transcribers should be puzzled with my manuscript, I beg you would give them your assistance: as indeed there is an interlineation relating to a circumstance in Cato's behaviour when he was only four years of age², that I could

¹ The work to which Cicero alludes, was probably a panegyric upon Cato; which he wrote and published about this time.

² Plutarch mentions several instances in the life of Cato, wherein that consummate patriot had given very early indications of his resolute and inflexible spirit. But the most remarkable, and probably the same which Cicero had celebrated in the passage he is here speaking of, was one that happened when Cato was in the house of his uncle Livius Drusus, who had taken upon himself the care of his education. At that time the several estates of Italy in alliance with the republic, were strenuously soliciting the privileges of Roman citizens: and Pompedius Silo, a person of great note, who came to Rome in order to prosecute this affair, was the guest of Drusus. As Pompedius was one day amusing himself with the children of the family, "Well, young gentlemen, said he, addressing himself particularly to the little Cato and his brother, "I hope you will use your interest with "your uncle, to give his vote in our favour." The latter very readily answered in the affirmative; while Cato signified his refusal by fixing his eyes sternly upon Pompedius, without saying a single word in reply. Pompedius snatching him up in his arms, ran with him to the window, and in a pretended rage threatened to throw him out, if he did not immediately yield to his request. But in vain:

scarce

scarce decypher myself. You will continue your ^{A.U. 708.} care likewise; that the dining-room be in proper order for the reception of our guests: in which number, I dare say, I may reckon Tertia; provided Publius be not invited.

That strange fellow Demetrius was always, I know, the very reverse of his name-sake of Phaleris³: but I find he is now grown more insufferable than ever, and is degenerated into an arrant Bilienus⁴. I resign the management of him therefore intirely into your hands; and you will pay your court to him accordingly. But *however—d'ye see—and as to that—*(to present you with a few of his own elegant expletives) if you should have any conversation with him, let me know; that it may furnish me with the subject of a letter, and at the same time afford me the pleasure of reading so much longer

nature had not formed the *atrocem animum Catonis*, of a texture to be menaced out of its purposes. Accordingly Pompeius was so struck with that early symptom of an undaunted spirit, that he could not forbear saying to some of his friends who were present, “How happy will it be for Italy if this boy should live! for my part, continued he; “I am well persuaded if he were now a man, we should “not be able to procure a single suffrage throughout all “Rome.” *Plut in vit. Caton. Uticen.*

³ Demetrius, sur-named Phalerius, from Phaleris a seaport town in Greece, was a celebrated orator, who flourished about three centuries before the birth of Christ.

⁴ Who this person and Demetrius were; is utterly unknown: but it is probable that the ridiculous part of their characters, to which Cicero here alludes, was that of being very dull and inelegant orators.

A.U.708. an one from yourself. In the mean while take
 { care of your health, my dear Tiro, I conjure
 you : and be well persuaded, that you cannot
 render me a more pleasing service. Farewell.

LETTER II.

TO DOLABELLA¹.

O H! that the silence you so kindly regret,
 had been occasioned by my own death,
 rather than by the severe loss² I have suffered :
 a loss I should be better able to support, if I had

¹ He was at this time with Cæsar in Spain.

² The death of his daughter Tullia. It appears by a former letter, that she had lately lain-in at Rome : from whence she was probably removed for the benefit of the air, to her father's Tusculan villa, where she seems to have died. This letter furnishes a presumptive argument against the opinion of those who imagine, that Dolabella and Tullia were never actually divorced. For in the first place, notwithstanding it appears that there was some distance of time between the accident of her death and the present epistle ; yet it seems to have been the first letter which Cicero had written to Dolabella upon the occasion. Now it is altogether improbable, if the marriage had subsisted, that Cicero should not have given him immediate notice of an event in which, if not from affection, at least from interest, he would have been greatly concerned. In the next place, it is equally improbable, supposing there had been no divorce, that Cicero should speak of this misfortune only in general and distant terms, as he does throughout this whole letter, without so much as mentioning the name of Tullia, or intimating even the remotest hint of any connection between her and Dolabella. But the following letter will supply a farther and more positive argument against the opinion above mentioned. See rem. 4. on the next letter. *Ad At. xii. 45, 46.*

you

you with me. For your judicious counsels, and ^{A.U.708.} singular affection towards me, would greatly contribute to alleviate its weight. This good office indeed I may yet perhaps receive: for, as I imagine we shall soon see you here, you will find me still so deeply affected, as to have an opportunity of affording me great assistance. Not that this affliction has so broken my spirit as to render me unmindful that I am a man, or apprehensive that I must totally sink under its pressure. But all that chearfulness and vivacity of temper, which you once so particularly admired, ~~has~~ now, alas! entirely forsaken me. My fortitude and resolution nevertheless, (if these virtues were ever mine) I still retain: and retain them too in the same vigour as when you left me.

As to those battles which, you tell me, you have sustained upon my account; I am far less solicitous that you should confute my detractors³, than that the world should know (as it unquestionably does) that I enjoy a place in your affection: and may you still continue to render

³ The person to whom Cicero alludes, was in all probability his own nephew; who was at this time in the army with Cæsar. This young man had taken great liberties with his uncle's character, aspersing it upon all occasions, and in all companies; in particular, (and what gave Cicero the greatest uneasiness) he attempted to infuse a suspicion among the principal officers of the army, that Cicero was a man of dangerous designs, and one against whom Cæsar ought to be particularly upon his guard. *Ad At.* xii. 38. xiii. 37.

A.U.708. that truth conspicuous. To this request I will add another, and intreat you to excuse me for not sending you a longer letter. I shorten it, not only as imagining we shall soon meet, but because my mind is at present by no means sufficiently composed for writing. Farewell.

LETTER III.

SERVIUS SULPICIUS TO CICERO.

I Received the news of your daughter's death, with all the concern it so justly deserves: and indeed I cannot but consider it as a misfortune in which I bear an equal share with yourself. If I had been near you when this fatal accident happened, I should not only have mingled my tears with yours, but assisted you with all the consolation in my power. I am sensible at the same time, that offices of this kind afford at best but a wretched relief: for as none are qualified to perform them, but those who stand near to us by the ties either of blood or affection, such persons are generally too much afflicted themselves, to be capable of administering comfort to others. Nevertheless, I thought proper to suggest a few reflections, which occurred to me upon this occasion: not as imagining they would be new to you, but believing that in your present dis-

discomposure of mind, they might possibly have ^{A.U. 708.} escaped your attention. Tell me then, my friend, wherefore do you indulge this excess of sorrow? Reflect, I intreat you, in what manner fortune has dealt with every one of us: that she has deprived us of what ought to be no less dear than our children, and overwhelmed in one general ruin our honours, our liberties, and our country. And after these losses, is it possible that any other should increase our tears? Is it possible that a mind long exercised in calamities so truly severe, should not become totally callous, and indifferent to every event? But you will tell me, perhaps, that your grief arises not so much on your own account, as on that of Tullia. Yet surely you must often, as well as myself, have had occasion in these wretched times to reflect, that their condition by no means deserves to be regretted, whom death has gently removed from this unhappy scene. What is there, let me ask, in the present circumstances of our country, that could have rendered life greatly desirable to your daughter? What pleasing hopes, what agreeable views, what rational satisfaction could she possibly have proposed to herself from a more extended period? Was it in the prospect of conjugal happiness in the society of some distinguished youth?

* This passage seems strongly to intimate, that the marriage between Dolabella and Tullia was actually dissolved before

A. U. 708. as if, indeed, you could have found a son-in-law
 amongst our present set of young men, worthy of
 being entrusted with the care of your daughter !
 Or was it in the expectation of being the joyful
 mother of a flourishing race, who might possess
 their patrimony with independence, who might
 gradually rise thro' the several dignities of the
 state, and exert the liberty to which they were
 born in the service and defence of their friends
 and country ? But is there one amongst all these
 desirable privileges, of which we were not de-
 prived before she was in a capacity of transmit-
 ting them to her descendents ? Yet after all, you
 may still alledge, perhaps, that the loss of our
 children is a severe affliction : and unquestionably
 it would be so, if it were not a much greater to
 see them live to endure those indignities which
 their parents suffer,

her death. It must be acknowledged however, that a very
 learned and accurate critic is of opinion, that the affirmative
 side of this question can no more be proved from these words
 of Sulpicius, than it can be inferred from those which he im-
 mediately adds, *an ut ea liberos ex sese pareret*, that Tullia
 died without issue ; which it is well known she did not. But
 there seems to be this difference between the two instances ;
 that with respect to the latter, Sulpicius might very properly
 put the question he there does, notwithstanding Tullia's hav-
 ing left a son : for altho' she had *one*, she might reasonably
 indulge the expectation of having more. Whereas with re-
 gard to the former ; would it not have been highly injurious
 to her character, if Sulpicius had argued from a supposition
 which implied that Tullia entertained thoughts of another
 husband, whilst her marriage with Dolabella was still subsist-
 ing ? *Vid. epist. Tunstall. ad vir. erud. Con. Middleton, p. 186.*

I lately

I lately fell into a reflection, which as it afforded great relief to the disquietude of my own heart, it may possibly contribute likewise to assuage the anguish of yours. In my return out of Asia, as I was sailing from Ægina towards Megara⁵, I amused myself with contemplating the circumjacent countries. Behind me lay Ægina, before me Megara; on my right I saw Piræus⁶, and on my left, Corinth⁷. These cities, once so flourishing and magnificent, now presented nothing to my view but a sad spectacle of desolation. "Alas, (I said to myself) shall such a short-lived creature as man complain, when one of his species falls either by the hand of violence, or by the common course of nature; whilst in this narrow compass so many great and glorious cities, formed for a much longer duration, thus lie extended in ruins? Remember then, oh my heart! the general lot to which man is born: and let that thought suppress thy unreasonable murmurs." Believe me, I found my mind greatly refreshed and comforted by these reflections. Let me advise you in the same manner to represent to yourself, what

⁵ Ægina, now called Engia, is an island situated in the gulf that runs between the Peloponnesus and Attica, to which it gives its name. Megara was a city near the isthmus of Corinth.

⁶ A celebrated sea-port at a small distance from Athens, now called Port-Lion.

⁷ A city in the Peloponnesus.

A.U. 708. numbers of our illustrious countrymen have lately been cut off at once^a, how much the strength of the Roman republic is impaired, and what dreadful devastation has gone forth throughout all its provinces! And can you, with the impression of these greater calamities upon your mind, be so immoderately afflicted for the loss of a single individual, a poor, little, tender woman? who, if she had not died at this time, must in a few fleeting years more, have inevitably undergone that common fate to which she was born^b.

Reasonable however as these reflections are, I would call you from them awhile, in order to

^a In the civil wars.

^b One of the finest and most elegant of all writers, either antient or modern, has given us some reflections which arose in his mind in walking amongst the repositories of the dead; which, as they are not altogether foreign to the subject of this letter, the reader perhaps will indulge me in the pleasure of producing, as a sort of corollaries to the sentiments of Sulpicius. "When I look upon the tombs of the great, (says the incomparable Addison) "every emotion of envy
"dies within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful,
"every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the
"grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with
"compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom
"we must quickly follow: when I see kings lying by those
"who deposed them; when I consider rival wits, placed
"side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with
"their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and
"astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the
"tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred
"years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of
"us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together." *Spec. Vel. 1. Numb. 26.*

lead your thoughts to others more peculiarly ^{A.U. 708.}
suitable to your circumstances and character.

Remember then, that your daughter lived as long as life was worth possessing, that is, till liberty was no more: that she lived to see you in the illustrious offices of prætor, consul, and augur; to be married to some of the noblest youths in Rome⁹; to be blessed with almost every valuable enjoyment; and at length to expire with the republic itself. Tell me now, what is there in this view of her fate, that could give either her or yourself just reason to complain? In fine, do not forget that you are Cicero; the wise, the philosophical Cicero, who were wont to give advice to others: nor resemble those unskilful empirics, who at the same time that they pretend to be furnished with remedies for other men's disorders, are altogether incapable of finding a cure for their own. On the contrary, apply to your private use, those judicious precepts you have administered to the public. Time necessarily weakens the strongest impressions of sorrow: but it would be a reproach to your character not to anticipate this its certain effect, by the force of your own good sense and judgment. If the dead retain any consciousness of what is here transacted, your

⁹ To Piso, Crassipes, and Dolabella: of each of whom an account has been occasionally given in the preceding observations.

daughter's

A.U. 708. daughter's affection, I am sure, was such both to you and to all her relations, that she can by no means desire you should abandon yourself to this excess of grief. Restrain it then, I conjure you, for her sake, and for the sake of the rest of your family and friends, who lament to see you thus afflicted. Restrain it too, I beseech you, for the sake of your country; that whenever the opportunity shall serve, it may reap the benefit of your counsels and assistance. In short, since such is our fortune that we must necessarily submit to the present system of public affairs, suffer it not to be suspected, that it is not so much the death of your daughter, as the fate of the republic, and the success of our victors, that you deplore.

But it would be ill-manners to dwell any longer upon this subject, as I should seem to question the efficacy of your own good sense. I will only add therefore, that as we have often seen you bear prosperity in the noblest manner, and with the highest applause; shew us likewise that you are not too sensible of adversity, but know how to support it with the same advantage to your character. In a word, let it not be said, that fortitude is the single virtue to which my friend is a stranger ¹⁰.

¹⁰ Sulpicius has drawn together in this admired letter, whatever human philosophy has of force to compose the perturbations of a mind under the disquietude of severe af-

As for what concerns myself; I will send you ^{A.U.708.} an account of the state of this province, and of what is transacting in this part of the world, as soon as I shall hear that you are sufficiently composed to receive the information. Farewell.

L E T T E R IV.

TO SERVIUS SULPICIUS.

I Join with you, my dear Sulpicius, in wishing that you had been in Rome when this most severe calamity befell me. I am sensible of the advantage I should have received from your presence, and I had almost said your equal participation of my grief, by having found myself somewhat more composed after I had read your letter. It furnished me indeed with arguments extremely proper to sooth the anguish of affliction; and evidently flowed from a heart that sympathized with the sorrows it endeavoured to assuage. But altho' I could not enjoy the benefit of your own good offices in person, I had the advantage however of your son's: who gave fictions. But it is evident, that all arguments of the sort here produced, tend rather to silence the clamours of sorrow, than to soften and subdue its anguish. It is a much more exalted philosophy indeed, that must supply the effectual remedies for this purpose: to which, no other but that of christianity alone, will be found on the trial to be in any rational degree sufficient.

A.U. 708. me a proof by every tender assistance that could be contributed upon so melancholy an occasion, how much he imagined that he was acting agreeably to your sentiments, when he thus discovered the affection of his own. More pleasing instances of his friendship, I have frequently received; but never any that were more obliging. As to those for which I am indebted to yourself; it is not only the force of your reasonings, and the very considerable share you take in my afflictions, that have contributed to compose my mind; it is the deference likewise which I always pay to the authority of your sentiments. For knowing, as I perfectly do, the superior wisdom with which you are enlightened, I should be ashamed not to support my distresses in the manner you think I ought. I will acknowledge nevertheless, that they sometimes almost intirely overcome me: and I am scarce able to resist the force of my grief when I reflect, that I am destitute of those consolations which attended others, whose examples I propose to my imitation. Thus Quintus Maximus^{*} lost a son of consular rank, and distinguished by many brave and illustri-

^{*} Quintus Fabius Maximus, so well known for his brave and judicious conduct in opposing the progress of Hannibal's arms in Italy, was five times advanced to the consular office: the last of which was in the year of Rome 545. At the expiration of his fourth consulate, he was succeeded in that office by his son Marcus Fabius, who likewise distin-

ous actions; Lucius Paulus ² was deprived of ^{A.U. 708.} two sons in the space of a single week; and your relation Gallus ³, together with Marcus Cato ⁴, had both of them the unhappiness to survive their respective sons, who were endowed with

guished himself by his military achievements. It does not appear when, or by what accident Marcus died: but his illustrious father was so much master of his grief upon that occasion, as to pronounce a funeral eulogy in honour of his son, before a general assembly of the people. *Liv. xxiv. 43. Plut. in vit. Fab.*

² A very few days before Paulus Æmilius made his public entry into Rome in the year 585, on occasion of his victory over Perseus, he had the misfortune to lose one of his sons: and this calamity was succeeded by another of the same kind which befell him about as many days *after* his triumph. *Liv. xlv. 41.*

³ Manutius conjectures, that the person here mentioned, is Caius Sulpicius Gallus, who was consul in the year 586.

⁴ The censor. His son was prætor in the year of Rome 638, and died whilst he was in the administration of that office. I cannot forbear transcribing upon this occasion a noble passage from Cicero's treatise concerning old age, as I find it extremely well translated to my hand by a late ingenious writer (Mr. Hughes, if I mistake not) in the Spectator. Our author represents Cato as breaking out into the following rapture at the thoughts of his approaching dissolution: "O happy day, (says this amiable moralist) when I shall escape from this crowd, this heap of pollution, and be admitted to that divine assembly of exalted spirits! when I shall go—to my Cato, my son; than whom a better man was never born; and whose funeral rites I myself performed, whereas he ought rather to have attended mine. Yet has not his soul deserted me, but seeming to cast a look on me, is gone before to those habitations to which it was sensible I should follow him. And tho' I might appear to have borne my loss with courage; I was not unaffected with it: but I comforted myself in the assurance that it would not be long before we should meet again, and be divorced no more." *Pigh. Annal. ii. 99. Plut. in vit. Caton. Cic. de Senect. 23. Spect. Vol. 7. Numb. 537.*

the

A.U.708. the highest abilities and virtues. Yet these unfortunate parents lived in times when the honours they derived from the republic, might in some measure alleviate the weight of their domestic misfortunes. But as for myself, after having been stripped of those dignities you mention, and which I had acquired by the most laborious exertion of my abilities, I had one only consolation remaining: and of that I am now bereaved! I could no longer divert the disquietude of my thoughts, by employing myself in the causes of my friends, or the business of the state: for I could no longer with any satisfaction appear either in the forum, or the senate. In short, I justly considered myself as cut off from the benefit of all those alleviating occupations in which fortune and industry had qualified me to engage. But I considered too, that this was a deprivation which I suffered in common with yourself and some others: and whilst I was endeavouring to reconcile my mind to a patient indurance of those ills, there was *one* to whose tender offices I could have recourse, and in the sweetness of whose conversation I could discharge all the cares and anxiety of my heart. But this last fatal stab to my peace, has torn open those wounds which seemed in some measure to have been tolerably healed. For I can now no longer lose my private sorrows in the prosperity of the commonwealth,

as I was wont to dispel the uneasiness I suffered ^{A. U. 708.} upon the public account, in the happiness I received at home. Accordingly I have equally banished myself from my house^s, and from the public; as finding no relief in either, from the calamities I lament in both. It is this, therefore, that heightens my desire of seeing you here; as nothing can afford me a more effectual consolation than the renewal of our friendly intercourse: a happiness which I hope, and am informed indeed, that I shall shortly enjoy. Among the many reasons I have for impatiently wishing your arrival, one is, that we may previously concert together our scheme of conduct in the present conjuncture; which, however, must now be intirely accommodated to another's will. This person^s, 'tis true, is a man of great abilities and generosity; and one, if I mistake not, who is by no means my enemy; as I am sure he is extremely your friend. Nevertheless it requires much consideration, I do not say in what manner we shall act with respect to public affairs, but by what methods we may best obtain his permission to retire from them. Farewell.

^s Cicero upon the death of his daughter, retired from his own house, to one belonging to Atticus near Rome: from which, perhaps, this letter was written:

^s Caesar.

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LETTER V.

TO LUCIUS LUCCEIUS⁶.

A.U.708.

ALL the letters I have received from you upon the subject of my late misfortune, were extremely acceptable to me, as instances of the highest affection and good sense. But the great advantage I have derived from them, principally results from that animating contempt with which you look down upon human affairs, and that exemplary fortitude which arms you against all the various assaults of fortune. I esteem it the most glorious privilege of philosophy, to be thus superior to external accidents, and to depend for happiness on ourselves alone: a sentiment, which, altho' it was too deeply planted in my heart to be totally eradicated, has been somewhat weakened, I confess, by the violence of those repeated storms to which I have been lately exposed. But you have endeavoured, and with great success indeed, to restore it to all its usual strength and vigour. I cannot therefore either too often, or too strongly assure you, that nothing could give me an

⁶ The same to whom the 20th letter of the first book is written. See an account of him in rem. 1. on that epistle.

higher

higher satisfaction than your letter. But power-^{A. U. 708.}
ful as the various arguments of consolation are
which you have collected for my use, and ele-
gantly as you have enforced them; I must ac-
knowledge, that nothing proved more effectual
than that firmness of mind which I remarked in
your letters, and which I should esteem as the
utmost reproach not to imitate. But if I imitate,
I must necessarily excel my guide and instructor
in this lesson of fortitude: for I am altogether
unsupported by the same hopes which I find you
entertain, that public affairs will improve. Those
illustrations indeed which you draw from the gla-
diatorial combats⁷, together with the whole ten-
dency of your reasoning in general, all concur in
forbidding me to despair of the commonwealth.
It would be nothing extraordinary therefore if
you should be more composed than myself,
whilst you are in possession of these pleasing
hopes: the only wonder is, how you can possibly
entertain any. For say, my friend, what is there
of our constitution that is not utterly subverted?
Look round the republic and tell me, (you who

⁷ Manutius supposes, with great probability, that Lucce-
ius in the letter to which this is an answer, had endeavoured
to persuade Cicero not to despair of better times, by remind-
ing him of what sometimes happened at the gladiatorial
shews: where it was not unusual to see a combatant that
seemed almost intirely vanquished, unexpectedly recover
his ground, and gain the day from his antagonist.

A. U. 708. so well understand the nature of our government)
what part of it remains unbroken, or unimpaired? Most unquestionably there is not one; as I would prove in detail, if I imagined my own discernment was superior to yours, or were capable (notwithstanding all your powerful admonitions and precepts) to dwell upon so melancholy a subject without being extremely affected. But I will bear my domestic misfortunes in the manner you assure me that I ought: and as to those of the public, I shall support them, perhaps, with greater equanimity than even my friend. For (to repeat it again) you are not, it seems, without some sort of hopes; whereas for myself, I have absolutely none: and shall therefore, in pursuance of your advice, preserve my spirits even in the midst of despair. The pleasing recollection of those actions you recall to my remembrance, and which indeed I performed chiefly by your encouragement and recommendation, will greatly contribute to this end. To say the truth, I have done every thing for the service of my country that I ought, and more than could have been expected from the courage and counsels of any man. You will pardon me, I hope, for speaking in this advantageous manner of my own conduct: but as you advise me to alleviate my present uneasiness by a retrospect on my past actions;

actions; I will confess, that in thus commemo- A.U. 708.
rating them, I find great consolation.

I shall punctually observe your admonitions, by calling off my mind as much as possible from every thing that may disturb its peace, and fixing it on those speculations which are at once an ornament to prosperity, and the support of adversity. For this purpose I shall endeavour to spend as much of my time with you, as our health and years will mutually permit: and if we cannot meet so often as I am sure we both wish, we shall always at least seem present to each other by a sympathy of hearts, and an union in the same philosophical contemplations. Farewell.

LETTER VI.

LUCCEIUS TO CICERO.

I Shall rejoice to hear that you are well. As to my own health, it is much as usual; or rather, I think, somewhat worse.

I have frequently called at your door; and am much surprized to find, that you have not been in Rome since Cæsar left it. What is it that so strongly draws you from hence? If any of your usual engagements of the literary kind, renders you thus enamoured of solitude, I am so

A.U. 708. far from condemning your retirement, that I think of it with pleasure. There is no sort of life indeed that can be more agreeable, not only in times so disturbed as the present, but even in those of the most desirable calm and serenity: especially to a mind like yours, which may have occasion for repose from its public labours, and which is always capable of producing something that will afford both pleasure to others and honour to yourself. But if you have withdrawn from the world in order to give a free vent to those tears which you so immoderately indulged when you were here; I shall lament indeed your grief; but (if you will allow me to speak the truth) I never can excuse it. For tell me, my friend, is it possible that a man of your uncommon discernment should not perceive, what is obvious to all mankind? Is it possible you can be ignorant that your perpetual complaints can profit nothing, and only serve to increase those disquietudes which your good sense requires you to subdue? But if arguments cannot prevail, intreaties perhaps may. Let me conjure you then by all the regard you bear me, to dispel this gloom that hangs upon your heart; to return to that society and to those occupations which were either common to us both, or peculiar to yourself. But though I would fain dissuade
you

you from continuing your present way of life, A.U. 708.
yet I would by no means suffer my zeal to be
troublesome. In the difficulty therefore of steer-
ing between these two inclinations, I will only
add my request, that you would either comply
with my advice, or excuse me for offering it.
Farewell.

LETTER VII.

TO LUCIUS LUCCEIUS.

EVERY part of your last letter glowed with
that warmth of friendship, which, tho' it
was by no means new to me, I could not but ob-
serve with peculiar satisfaction; I would say
pleasure, if that were not a word to which I have
now for ever bidden adieu. Not merely, however,
for the cause you suspect, and for which, under
the gentlest and most affectionate terms, you in
fact very severely reproach me; but because all
that ought in reason to assuage the anguish of so
deep a wound, is absolutely no more. For whi-
ther shall I fly for consolation? Is it to the bosom
of my friends? But tell me (for we have gene-
rally shared the same common amities together)
how few of that number are remaining? how few
that have not perished by the sword, or that are
not become strangely insensible? You will
C 4 say,

A. U. 708. say, perhaps, that I might seek my relief in your society: and there indeed I would willingly seek it. The same habitudes and studies, a long intercourse of friendship—in short, is there any sort of bond, any single circumstance of connection wanting to unite us together? Why then are we such strangers to each other? For my own part, I know not: but this I know, that we have hitherto seldom met, I do not say in Rome, where the Forum usually brings every body together*, but when we were near neighbours at Tusculum and Puteolæ.

I know not by what ill fate it has happened, that at an age, when I might expect to flourish in the greatest credit and dignity, I should find myself in so wretched a situation as to be ashamed that I am still in being. Despoiled indeed of every honour and every comfort that adorned my public life, or smoothed my private; what is it that can now afford me any refuge? My books, I imagine, you will tell me: and to these indeed I very assiduously apply. For to what else can I possibly have recourse? Yet even these seem to exclude me from that peaceful port

* The Forum was a place of general resort for the whole city. It was here that the lawyers pleaded their causes, that the poets recited their works, and that funeral orations were spoken in honour of the dead. It was here, in short, every thing was going forward, that could engage the active, or amuse the idle. *Vid. Hor. lib. 1. sat. 4. 74. sat. 6. 42.*

which I fain would reach, and reproach me, as it ^{A. U. 708.} were, for prolonging that life which only increases my sorrows with my years. Can you wonder then that I absent myself from Rome, where there is nothing under my own roof to afford me any satisfaction, and where I abhor both public men and public measures, both the forum and the senate? For this reason it is that I wear away my days in a total application to literary pursuits: not indeed as entertaining so vain a hope, that I may find in them a complete cure for my misfortunes, but in order to obtain at least some little respite from their bitter remembrance.

If those dangers with which we were daily menaced, had not formerly prevented both you and myself from reflecting with that coolness we ought, we should never have been thus separated. Had that proved to have been the case, we should both of us have spared ourselves much uneasiness: as I should not have indulged so many groundless fears for your health, nor you for the consequences of my grief. Let us repair then this unlucky mistake as well as we may: and as nothing can be more suitable to both of us, than the company of each other, I purpose to be with you in a few days. Farewell.

LET-

LETTER VIII.

TO MARCUS MARCELLUS.

A.U.708.

NOtwithstanding that I have nothing new to communicate to you, and am in expectation of a letter from you very shortly, or rather indeed of seeing you in person; yet I would not suffer Theophilus to go away, without sending you a line or two by his hands. Let me intreat you then to return amongst us⁹, as soon as possible: and be assured you are impatiently expected, not only by myself and the rest of your friends, but by all Rome in general. I am sometimes however inclined to fear, that you will not be extremely forward to hasten your journey: and indeed if you were possessed of no other sense but that of seeing, I could easily excuse you if there are some persons whom you would chuse to avoid. But as the difference is very inconsiderable between hearing and being a spectator of what one disapproves; and as I am persuaded it is of great consequence, both in respect to your private affairs, as well as upon every other consideration, that you should expedite your return; I thought it incumbent upon me to tell you so. And now

⁹ See let. 19. vol. ii. p. 343.

having acquainted you with my sentiments, the A.U.708.
rest must be left to your own determination: but
I should be glad to know, however, when we
may expect you. Farewell.

LETTER IX.

TO TIRO.

Believe me, my dear Tiro, I am greatly
anxious for your health: however if you
persevere in the same cautious regimen which you
have hitherto observed, you will soon, I trust,
be well. As to my library; I beg you would
put the books in order, and take a catalogue of
them, when your physician shall give you his con-
sent: for it is by his directions you must now be
governed. With respect to the gardener; I leave
you to adjust matters as you shall judge proper.

I think you might come to Rome on the first
of next month, in order to see the gladiatorial
combats, and return the following day: but let
this be entirely as is most agreeable to your own
inclinations. In the mean time, if you have any
affection for me, take care of your health. Fare-
well.

LET

LETTER X.

SERVIUS SULPICIUS to CICERO.

A.U. 708.

THE news I am going to acquaint you with, will, I am sure, prove extremely unwelcome: yet as you cannot but in some measure be prepared for it, by being sensible that every man's life is subject to casualties, as well as to the general laws of nature, I thought proper to send you a circumstantial account of the unhappy accident that has lately happened.

I arrived at Piræus, from Epidaurus¹, on the 23d instant: where I continued all that day merely to enjoy the company of my colleague² Marcellus. The next day I took my leave of him, with an intention of going from Athens into Bœotia³, in order to finish the remainder of my circuit⁴: and I left him in the resolution, as he told me, of sailing to Italy by the way of Malea⁵.

¹ A city in the Peloponnesus, now called *Pigrada*, situated upon the bay of *Engia*.

² It has already been noted, that Marcellus and Sulpicius were colleagues in the consular office, A. U. 702.

³ A district of Greece, under the jurisdiction of Sulpicius governor of that province.

⁴ The Roman governors were obliged to visit the principal cities of their province, in order to administer justice, and settle other affairs relating to their function.

⁵ A promontory in the south-east point of the Peloponnesus, now called cape *Malis*.

The

The day following, as I was preparing to set out A.U. 708.
 from Athens, his friend Posthumius came to me
 about four in the morning, and informed me
 Marcellus had been stabbed the night before by
 Magius Cilo, whilst they were sitting together
 after supper⁶; that he had received two wounds
 from a dagger, one of which was in his breast,
 and the other under his ear; but that neither of
 them, he hoped, was mortal. He added, that
 Magius after having committed this barbarous
 action, immediately killed himself; and that
 Marcellus had dispatched him in order to give
 me this account, and likewise to desire that I
 would direct my physicians⁷ to attend him. This
 I instantly did: and followed them myself as
 soon as it was light. But when I had almost
 reached Piræus, I met a servant of Acidanus
 with a note to acquaint me, that our friend ex-
 pired a little before day-break. Thus did the
 noble Marcellus unworthily fall by the hand of a
 villainous assassin: and he whose life his very ene-

⁶ The reason which induced Cilo to murder his friend, is not certainly known. It was suspected by some at Rome, that it was at the secret instigation of Cæsar: but the circumstance of Cilo immediately afterwards killing himself, renders that suspicion altogether improbable, and seems to determine the motive to some personal, and perhaps sudden resentment. *Vid. ad Att. xiii. 10.*

⁷ The antient physicians practised surgery as well as medicine.

A.U.708. mies had spared in reverence to his illustrious virtues, met with an executioner at last in his own friend! However, I proceeded to his pavilion: where I found only two of his freedmen and a few slaves; the rest, I was told, having fled in apprehension of the consequences in which they might be involved by this murder of their master*. I was obliged to place the body of Marcellus in the same sedan that brought me, and to make my chair-men carry it into Athens: where I paid him all the funeral honours that city could supply: which indeed were not inconsiderable. But I could not prevail with the Athenians to suffer him to be buried within their walls: a privilege, they assured me, which their religious ordinances would by no means admit. They granted me, however, what was the next honour, and which they had never permitted to any stranger before: they allowed me to deposite his ashes in any of the Gymnasia I should think proper. Accordingly I fixed upon a spot belonging to the Academy⁹; one of the noblest colleges in the

* Manutius remarks, that by the Roman law, where a man was murdered in his own house, his slaves were punishable with death. *Vid. Tacit. Annal. xiv. 42.*

⁹ “ This celebrated place took its name from one Ecademus, an antient hero, who possessed it in the time of the Tyndaridæ. But famous as it was, it was purchased afterwards for about rool. and dedicated to the public for the convenience of walks and exercises for the citizens of

whole world. In this place I caused a funeral ^{A.U. 708.}
 pile to be erected: and afterwards persuaded the
 Athenians to raise a marble monument to his me-
 mory, at the public expence. Thus have I paid
 to my relation and colleague, both during his life
 and after his death, every friendly office he had a
 right to expect from me. Farewell.

Athens, May 31.

LETTER XI.

TO TIRO.

I Impatiently expect a letter from you upon
 affairs of many and various kinds: but it is
 with much greater impatience however that I ex-
 pect yourself. In the mean time, endeavour to
 gain Demetrius over to my interest, and to ob-
 tain whatever other advantage you shall be able.
 I know your care is not wanting to recover the
 money which is owing to me from Aufidius: but
 I beg you would be as expeditious in that matter
 as possible. If it is upon that account you delay
 your return; I admit it to be a good reason: if
 not; fly hither, I charge you, with the utmost

“ Athens, and was gradually improved by the rich, who
 “ had received benefit or pleasure from it, with plantations
 “ of groves, stately porticos, and commodious apartments,
 “ for the professors of the academic school.” *Middleton's*
life of Cic. iii. 325.

speed.

A.U. 708. speed. To repeat it once more: I expect a letter from you with great impatience. Farewell.

LETTER XII.

VATINIUS¹ to CICERO.

IF you have not renounced your usual custom of defending the cause of your friends, an old client of yours desires to engage you as his advocate: and as you formerly protected him in his humiliation², I dare say, you will not now abandon him in his glory. Whose aid indeed can I so properly invoke upon the occasion of my victories, as that generous friend's, who first taught me how to *vanquish*³? Can I doubt, that he who had the courage to withstand a combination of

¹ I have already had occasion to give an account of the character of Vatinius, in rem. 5. p. 160. vol. 1. He was at this time, by the appointment of Cæsar, governor of Illyricum: which comprehended part of Austria, Hungary, Sclavonia, Bosnia and Dalmatia. He was sent thither with a considerable army, to reduce the people of that province to obedience; and having obtained some success, he wrote the present letter to Cicero, in order to engage him to support his pretensions to the honour of a public thanksgiving. *Pigh. Annal.* ii. 454.

² When Cicero, much to his dishonour, defended Vatinius against the impeachment of Licinius Calvus. See vol. i. p. 189.

³ Alluding to his having, by the assistance of Cicero's eloquence, vanquished his adversaries in the prosecution mentioned in the preceding note.

the

the most powerful men in Rome, who had conspired my ruin; will not be able to beat down the envious and malignant efforts of a little contemptible party, that may endeavour to oppose my honours? If I still then retain the share I once enjoyed of your friendship, take me, I intreat you, wholly under your protection, as one whose dignities it is incumbent upon you both to support and advance. You are sensible that I have many enemies; whose malevolence I have in no sort deserved: but what avails innocence against so unaccountable a fate? If these therefore should any of them attempt to obstruct the honours I am solliciting; I conjure you to exert your generous offices, as usual, in defence of your absent friend. In the mean time, you will find at the bottom of this letter a copy of the dispatches I send by this express to the senate, concerning the success of my arms.

Being informed that the slave whom you employ as your reader, had eloped from you into the country of the Vardæi⁴, I have caused diligent search to be made after him; altho' I did not receive your commands for that purpose. I doubt not of recovering him, unless he should take refuge in Dalmatia⁵; and even in that case,

⁴ A people contiguous to Dalmatia.

⁵ Dalmatia made part of the province of Illyricum: but it was not at this time entirely subdued to the Roman government.

A.U. 708. I do not entirely despair. Farewell, and continue to love me.

From the camp at Narona⁶, July the 11th.

LETTER XIII.

TO TIRO.

YOU are not mistaken in supposing me desirous of your company: but indeed I am extremely apprehensive of your venturing upon so long a journey. The abstinence you have been obliged to observe, the evacuations you have undergone, together with the violence of your distemper itself, have too much impaired your strength for so great a fatigue: and any negligence after disorders so severe as yours, is generally attended with consequences of the most dangerous kind. You cannot reach Cuma in less than two days: and it will cost you five more to complete your expedition. But I purpose to be with you at Formiæ towards the end of this month: and I hope, my dear Tiro, it will not be your fault if I should not have the satisfaction of finding you perfectly recovered.

My studies languish for want of your assistance: however, the letter you sent by Acastus

⁶ In Liburnia, now called Croatia, and which formed part of Vatinius's government.

has somewhat enlivened them. Pompeius is now ^{A.U. 708.} here, and presses me much to read some of my compositions: but I jocosely, tho' at the same time truly assure him, that all my muses are silent in your absence. I hope therefore you will prepare to attend them with your usual good offices. You may depend upon mine in the article and at the time I promised: for as I taught you the etymology of the word *fides*, be assured I shall act up to its full import. Take care, I charge you, to re-establish your health: mine is perfectly well. Adieu.

LETTER XIV.

TO VARRÓ.

TO importune the execution of a promise is a sort of ill-manners, of which the populace themselves, unless they are particularly instigated for that purpose, are seldom guilty⁷. I cannot, however, forbear, I will not say to demand, but to remind you of a favour, which you long since gave me reason to expect. To this end;

⁷ This alludes to those promises of public shews which were frequently made to the people, by the magistrates and others, who affected popularity: some particular instances of which have been occasionally produced in the course of the preceding remarks.

A.U. 708. I have sent you four admonitors⁸: but admonitors, perhaps, whom you will not look upon as extremely modest. They are certain philosophers, whom I have chosen from among the disciples of the later Academy⁹: and confidence, you know, is the characteristic of this sect¹. I am apprehensive therefore that you may consider them as so many importunate duns, when my meaning only is, that they should present themselves before you as modest petitioners. But to drop my metaphor; I have long denied myself the satisfaction of addressing to you some of my works, in expectation of receiving a compliment of the same kind from yourself. I waited therefore in order to make you a return as nearly as possible of the same nature. But as I am willing to impute your delaying this favour, to the desire of rendering it so much the more perfect; I could no longer refrain from telling the world,

⁸ These were dialogues entitled *Academica*: which appear from hence to have originally consisted of four books, tho' there is only part of one now remaining.

⁹ The followers of the Academic philosophy were divided into two sects; called the *old* and the *new*. The founder of the former was Plato; of the latter Arcefilas. The principal dispute between them seems to have related to the degree of evidence upon which human knowledge is founded; the earlier Academics maintaining that some propositions were certain; the latter, that none were more than probable. *Vid. Academ. 1. passim.*

¹ Alluding to their practice of questioning all opinions, and assenting to none.

in the best manner I was able, that we are united A.U. 708.
 both in our affections and in our studies. With
 this view, I have drawn up a dialogue which I
 suppose to have passed between you and myself
 in conjunction with Atticus: and have laid the
 scene in your Cuman villa. The part I have as-
 signed to you, is to defend, (what if I mistake not
 you approve) the sentiments of Antiochus²: as
 I have chosen myself to maintain the principles
 of Philo³. You will wonder to find, perhaps,
 in the perusal of this piece, that I have represent-
 ed a conversation, which in truth we never had:
 but you must remember the privilege which dia-
 logue writers have always assumed.

And now, my dear Varro, let me hope that we
 shall hereafter enjoy together many of these phi-
 losophical conversations. If we have too long
 neglected them; the public occupations in which
 we were engaged must be our apology: but the
 time is now arrived when we have no such ex-

² A philosopher at Athens, whose lectures Varro had formerly attended. He maintained the doctrines of the old Academy. *Cic. Academ.* 1. 3.

³ A Greek philosopher, who professed the sceptical principles of the new Academy. Antiochus, mentioned in the preceding note, had been bred up under him, tho' he afterwards became a convert to the opposite sect. Cicero took the sceptical part in this dialogue, not as being agreeable to his own sentiments, but in order to pay Varro the greater compliment of maintaining the more rational opinion. *Academ.* ubi sup. ad *At.* xiii. 19.

A. U. 708. cuse to plead. May we then exercise these speculations together, under a fixed and peaceable government at least, if not under one of the most eligible kind! Tho' indeed if that were to prove the case, far other employments would engage our honourable labours. But as affairs are at present situated, what is there else that can render life desirable? For my own part, it is with difficulty I endure it, even with all the advantages of their powerful assistance: but without them, it would be utterly insupportable. But we shall talk farther and frequently upon this subject, when we meet: in the mean time I give you joy of the new habitation you have purchased, and highly approve of your removal, Farewell,

LETTER XV.

To TIRO.

WHY should you not direct your letters to me with the familiar superscription which one friend generally uses to another? However, if you are unwilling to hazard the envy which this privilege may draw upon you, be it as you think proper: tho' for my own part, it is a maxim which I have generally pursued with re-

spect to myself, to treat envy with the utmost A.U. 708.
disregard.

I rejoice that you found so much benefit by your sudorific: and should the air of Tusculum be attended with the same happy effect, how infinitely will it increase my fondness for that favourite scene! If you love me then, (and if you do not, you are undoubtedly the most successful of all dissemblers) consecrate your whole time to the care of your health: which hitherto indeed your assiduous attendance upon myself, has but too much prevented. You well know the rules which it is necessary you should observe for this purpose; and I need not tell you that your diet should be light, and your exercises moderate; that you should keep your body open, and your mind amused. Be it your care, in short, to return to me perfectly recovered: and I shall ever afterwards not only love you, but Tusculum so much the more ardently.

I wish you could prevail with your neighbour to take my garden: as it will be the most effectual means of vexing that rascal Helico. This fellow, altho' he paid a thousand sesterces^s for the rent of a piece of cold barren ground, that had not so much as a wall or a shed upon it,

^s About 8 l. of our money.

A.U. 708. or was supplied with a single drop of water, has yet the assurance to laugh at the price I require for mine; notwithstanding all the money I have laid out upon improvements. But let it be your business to spirit the man into our terms: as it shall be mine to make the same artful attack upon Otho.

Let me know what you have done with respect to the fountain: tho' possibly this wet season may now have oversupplied it with water. If the weather should prove fair, I will send the dial, together with the books you desire. But how happened it that you took none with you? Was it that you were employed in some poetical composition upon the model of your admired Sophocles? If so, I hope you will soon oblige the world with your performance.

Ligurius, Cæsar's great favourite, is dead. He was a very worthy man, and much my friend. Let me know when I may expect you: in the mean time be careful of your health, Farewell.

L E T.

LETTER XVI.

TO QUINTUS VALERIUS ORCA⁹.

I Have the strongest attachment to the citizens A.U. 708.
of Volaterræ¹, as a body of men, who having received great obligations from me, have abundantly returned them. Their good offices indeed have never been wanting in any season of my life, whether of adversity or prosperity. But were I intirely void of all personal connections with this community, I should nevertheless merely from my great affection towards yourself, and in return to that which I am sensible you equally bear for me, most earnestly recommend them to your protection: especially as they have in some sort a more than common claim to your justice. For in the first place, the gods themselves seem to have interposed in their behalf, when they so wonderfully escaped from the persecutions of

⁹ He was prætor in the year of Rome 697, and at the expiration of his office obtained the government of Africa. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he took possession of Sardinia in the name of Cæsar: by whom he was at this time appointed one of the commissioners for dividing those estates, with which he proposed upon his return from Spain to reward the valour and fidelity of his soldiers. *Pigh. Annal. ii.*
364.

¹ A city in Tuscany.

Sylla:

A.U. 708. 1a²: and in the next, the whole body of the
 { Roman people expressed the warmest concern
 for their interest, when I stood forth as their ad-
 vocate in my consulship. For when the tri-
 bunes were endeavouring to carry a most iniqui-
 tous law for the distribution of the lands be-
 longing to this city; I found it extremely easy
 to persuade the republic to favour the rights of a
 community, which fortune had so remarkably
 protected. And as Cæsar in the Agrarian law
 which he procured during his first consulate³,
 shewed his approbation of the services I had thus
 performed for them, by expressly exempting their
 lands from all future impositions; I cannot sup-
 pose that he who is perpetually displaying new
 instances of his generosity, should intend to re-
 sume those which his former bounty has bestowed.
 As you have followed then his party and his
 power, with so much honour to yourself: it should
 seem agreeable to your usual prudence, to follow
 him likewise in this instance of his generosity; or
 certainly at least to leave this matter intirely to
 his own decision. One thing I am sure you can

² They held out a siege of two years against the troops of Sylla: who in vain endeavoured to compel them to submit to his edict for the confiscation of their lands. *Quartier*.

³ The law alluded to, seems to have been a branch of that proposed by Rullus: an account of which has been given in these remarks. See rem. 13. p. 165. vol. I.

by no means doubt; and that is, whether you ^{A.U. 708.} should wish to fix so worthy and so illustrious a corporation in your interest, who are distinguished for their inviolable adherence to their friends. Thus far I have endeavoured to persuade you to take these people under your protection, for your own sake: but that you may not imagine I have no other plea to urge in their favour, I will now request it also for mine. You cannot, in truth, confer upon me a more acceptable service, than by proving yourself the friend and guardian of their interests. I recommend therefore to your justice and humanity the possessions of a city which have been hitherto preserved by the peculiar providence of the gods, as well as by the particular favour of the most distinguished personages in the whole Roman commonwealth. If it were in my power as effectually to serve those who place themselves under my patronage, as it once was; there is no good office I would not exert, there is no opposition I would not encounter, in order to assist the Volaterranians. But I flatter myself I have still the same interest with you, that I formerly enjoyed with the world in general. Let me intreat you then by all the powerful ties of our friendship, to give these citizens reason to look upon it as a providential circumstance,

A. U. 708. circumstance that the person who is appointed to execute this commission, happens to be one with whom their constant patron has the greatest influence. Farewell.

L E T T E R XVII.

T O L E P T A.

I Am glad that Macula has acted agreeably to the good offices I have a right to expect from him, by offering me the use of his house. I always thought the man's Falernian⁶ was well enough for road-wine; and only doubted whether he had sufficient room to receive my retinue: besides, there is something in the situation of his villa that does not displease me. However I do not give up my design upon Petrinum⁷. But it has too many charms to be used only as an occasional lodging: its beauties deserve a much longer stay.

Balbus is confined with a very severe fit of the gout, and does not admit any visitors; so that I have not been able to see him since you left Rome. However I have talked with Oppius concerning your request to be appointed one of

⁶ This was a favourite wine among the Romans, which took its name from Falernus, a little hill in Campania where the grape was produced.

⁷ A town in Campania, where Lepa had a villa.

the managers of Cæsar's games⁸. But in my ^{A.U.708.} opinion it would be most adviseable not to undertake this trouble; as you will by no means find it subservient to the point you have in view. For Cæsar is surrounded with such a multitude of pretenders to his friendship, that he is more likely to lessen, than increase, the number; especially where a man has no higher service to recommend him, than what arises from little offices of this kind: a circumstance too, which Cæsar possibly may never be acquainted with. But if he should, he would look upon himself rather as having conferred, than received, a favour. Nevertheless I will try if this affair can be managed in such a manner, as to give you any reasonable hope that it will answer your purpose: otherwise, I think, you should be so far from desiring the employment, that you ought by all means to avoid it.

I believe I shall stay some time at Astura⁹; as I purpose to wait there the arrival of Cæsar¹, Farewell.

⁸ These were games which Cæsar purposed to exhibit in the several quarters of Rome upon his return from Spain, in honour of his victory over the sons of Pompey. *Suet. in vit. Jul.*

⁹ A town in the *Campagna di Roma*, situated near the sea coast between Civita Vecchia and Monte Circello: where Cicero had a villa. It was about two years after the date of this letter, that Cicero was murdered near this villa by the order of Antony.

¹ From Spain.

LETTER XVIII.

TO QUINTUS VALERIUS ORCA¹.

A.U. 708. **I** Am not displeased to find, that the world is apprised of the friendship which subsists between us. But it is not, you may well imagine, from any vain ostentation of this kind, that I interrupt you in the honourable discharge of that troublesome and important commission which Cæsar has entrusted to your care. On the contrary, notwithstanding that the share I enjoy in your affection is so generally known, as to occasion many applications to me; yet I would not be tempted by any popular motives to break in upon you in the execution of your office. However I could not refuse the solicitations of Curtius; as he is one with whom I have been intimately connected from his earliest youth. I took a very considerable part in the misfortunes he suffered from the unjust persecution of Sylla: and when it seemed agreeable to the general sense of the people, that my friend, together with the rest of those who in conjunction with himself had been deprived both of their fortunes and their country, should

¹ See rem. 9. on let. 16. of this B.

be restored at least to the latter; I assisted him ^{A.U. 708.} for that purpose to the utmost of my power.

Upon his return he invested all that remained to him from this general wreck of his substance, in the purchase of an estate at Volaterræ: of which if he should be dispossessed, I know not how he will support the senatorial rank to which Cæsar has lately advanced him. It would be an extreme hardship indeed if he should sink in wealth, as he rises in honours: and it seems altogether inconsistent that he should lose his estate in consequence of Cæsar's general order for the distribution of these lands in question; at the same time that by his particular favour he has gained a seat in the senate. But I will not alledge all that I well might for the equity of my friend's cause; lest by enlarging on the justice, I should seem to derogate from the favour of your compliance with my request. I most earnestly conjure you then to consider this affair of Curtius as my own; to protect his interest as you would mine in the same circumstances; and to be assured that whatever services you shall thus confer upon my friend, I shall esteem as a personal obligation to myself. Farewell.

L E T-

LETTER XIX.

TO FABIVS GALLVS².

A.U. 708. **I**Nstances of your friendship are perpetually meeting me wherever I turn: and I have lately, in particular, had occasion to experience them in regard to my affair with Tigellius³. I perceive by your letter, that it has occasioned you much concern: and I am greatly obliged by this proof of your affection. But let me give you a short history how the case stands. It was Cippius, I think, that formerly said, "*I am not asleep for every man*⁴: neither am I, my dear Gallus, so meanly complaisant as to be the humble servant of every minion. The truth of it is, I am the humble servant of none: and am so far from being under the necessity of submitting to any servile compliances in order to preserve my friendship

² This is the same person to whom the 11th letter of the first book is addressed.

³ Tigellius was an extravagant debauchee, who by his pleasantries, his skill in music, his agreeable voice, together with his other soft and fashionable qualifications, had extremely ingratiated himself with Caesar.

⁴ Cippius was a complaisant husband, who upon some occasions would affect to nod, whilst his wife was awake and more agreeably employed. But a slave coming into the room when he was in one of these obliging slumbers, and attempting to carry off a flaggon that stood upon the table; "Sirrah, says he, *non omnibus dormio*."

with

with Cæsar's favourites; that there is not one of A.U. 708. them, except this Tigellius, who does not treat me with greater marks of respect than I ever received even when I was thought to enjoy the highest popularity and power. But I think myself extremely fortunate in being upon ill terms with a man who is more corrupted than his own native air ⁵, and whose character is notorious, I suppose, to the whole world by the poignant verses of the satyric Calvus ⁶. But to let you see upon what slight grounds he has taken offence; I had promised, you must know, to plead the cause of his grandfather Phameas: which I undertook, however, merely in friendship to the man himself. Accordingly Phameas called upon me in order to tell me, that the judge had fixed a day for his trial: which happened to be the very same on which I was obliged to attend as advocate for Sextius. I acquainted him therefore, that I could not possibly give him my assistance at the time he mentioned; but that if any other

⁵ Tigellius was a native of Sardinia: an island noted for its noxious air. See rem. 8. p. 246. vol. ii.

⁶ Fate seems to have decreed that Tigellius should not want a poet to deliver his character down to posterity: for altho' the verses of Calvus are lost, those of Horace remain, in which Tigellius is delineated with all those inimitable strokes of ridicule which distinguish the masterly hand of that polite satyrist. *Vid. Hor. satyr. lib. 1. sat. 2 & 3.*

A.U. 708. had been appointed, I most assuredly would not have failed. Phameas nevertheless, in the conscious pride, no doubt, of having a grandson that could pipe and sing to some purpose, left me with an air that seemed to speak indignation. And now having thus stated my case, and shewn you the injustice of this songster's complaints, may I not properly say with the old proverb, "*So many Sardinians, so many rival rogues*?"

I beg you would send me your Cato⁸, which I am extremely desirous of reading. It is indeed some reflection upon us both, that I have not yet enjoyed that pleasure. Farewell.

⁷ The literal interpretation of this proverb is, *you have Sardinians to sell, each a greater rogue than the other*; but a shorter turn has been adopted in the translation, in order to bring it nearer to the conciseness of the proverbial stile. This proverb took its rise (as Manutius observes) from the great number of Sardinian slaves with which the markets of Italy were overstocked, upon the reduction of that island by Titus Sempronius Gracchus, in the year of Rome 512.

⁸ The character of Cato was at this time the fashionable topic of declamation at Rome: and every man that pretended to genius and eloquence, furnished the public with an invective or panegyric upon that illustrious Roman, as party or patriotism directed his pen. In this respect, as well as in all others, Cato's reputation seems to have been attended with every advantage that any man who is ambitious of a good name can desire: for the next honour to being applauded by the worthy, is to be abused by the worthless.

LETTER XX.

TO CLUVIUS^a.

IN the visit which, agreeably to our friend-^{A.U.708.}
 ship and that great respect with which you
 always treat me, I received from you upon your
 setting out for Gaul, we had some general dis-
 course relating to those estates in that province
 which are held of the city of Atella^b: and I then
 expressed how much I was concerned for the in-
 terest of that corporation. But in confidence of
 the singular affection you bear me, and in per-
 formance of a duty which it is incumbent upon
 me to discharge, I thought proper to write to
 you more fully upon this affair: as it is indeed
 of the last importance to a community with which
 I have the strongest connections. I am very sen-
 sible at the same time both of the occasion and
 extent of your commission; and that Cæsar has
 not entrusted you in the execution of it, with any
 discretionary power. I limit my request there-

^a He was one of the commissioners nominated by Cæsar for settling the division of the lands for the purposes mentioned in note 9 on let. 16 of this B. The department assigned to him was Cisalpine Gaul.

^b A city in Campania, situated between Naples and Capua: it is now called *Santo Arpino*.

A.U. 708. fore by what I imagine is no less within the bounds of your authority, than I am persuaded it is not beyond what you would be willing to do for my sake. In the first place then, I intreat you to believe, what is truly the fact, that the whole revenues of this corporation arise from these lands in question: and that the heavy impositions with which they are at present burthened, have laid them under the greatest difficulties. But altho' in this respect they may seem to be in no worse condition than many other cities in Italy; yet believe me, their case is unhappily distinguished by several calamitous circumstances peculiar to themselves. I forbear however to enumerate them; lest in lamenting the miseries of my friends, I should be thought to glance at those persons whom it is by no means my design to offend. Indeed if I had not conceived strong hopes that I shall be able to prevail with Cæsar in favour of this city, there would be no occasion for my present very earnest application to you. But as I am well persuaded that Cæsar will have regard to the dignity of this illustrious corporation; to the zeal which they bear for his interest; and above all, to the equity of their cause; I venture to intreat you to leave the decision of this affair entirely to his own determination.*

* Cæsar was not yet returned out of Spain.

If I could produce no precedent of your having ^{A U. 708.} already complied with a request of this nature; it is a request which I should nevertheless have made: but I have so much the stronger hopes that you will not refuse me in the present instance, as I am informed you have granted the same favour to the citizens of Regium^d. 'Tis true, you have some sort of connection with that city. But in justice to your affection towards me, I cannot but hope, that what you have yielded to your own clients, you will not deny to mine: especially as it is for these alone that I solicit you, notwithstanding so many others of my friends are in the same situation. I dare say I need not assure you, that it is neither upon any ambitious motives that I apply to you in their behalf, nor without having just reason to be their advocate. The fact is, I have great obligations to them: and there has been no season of my life in which they have not given me signal proofs of their affection. As you are sensible therefore that the interest of this corporation with which I am so strongly connected, is greatly concerned in the success of my present request; I conjure you by all the powerful ties of our mutual friendship, and by all the sentiments of your humanity, to

^d Now called Regio: a maritime city in Calabria.

A.U. 708. comply with these my intercessions in their behalf.
 If after having obtained this favour I should succeed likewise (as I have reason to hope) in my application to Cæsar; I shall consider all the advantages of that success as owing entirely to yourself. Nor shall I be less obliged to you tho' I should not succeed: as you will have contributed all in your power at least that I might. In one word, you will by these means not only perform a most acceptable service to myself; but for ever attach to the interest both of you and your family, a most illustrious and grateful city. Farewell.

LETTER XXI.

TO FABIVS GALLVS.

YOU need be in no pain about your letter, So far from having destroyed it, as you imagine; it is perfectly safe: and you may call for it whenever you please.

Your admonitions are extremely obliging, and I hope you will always continue them with the same freedom. You are apprehensive, I perceive, that if I should render this Tigellius my enemy, he may probably make me merrier than I like, and teach me the *Sardinian* laugh.

laugh⁹. In return to your proverb, let me pre-^{A.U. 708.}sent you with another, and advise you to "*throw aside the pencil*." For our *master*² will be here much sooner than was expected: and I am afraid he should send the man who ventures to paint Cato in such favourable colours, to join the hero of his panegyric in the shades below.

Nothing, my dear Gallus, can be expressed with greater strength and elegance than that part of your letter which begins, "*The rest are fallen, &c.*" But I whisper this applause in your ear;

⁹ It is said, there was a sea weed frequently found upon the coasts of Sardinia, the poisonous quality whereof occasioned a convulsive motion in the features which had the appearance of laughter; and that hence the *Sardinian laugh* became a proverb usually applied to those who concealed a heavy heart under a gay countenance. Gallus seems to have cited this proverb as a caution to Cicero not to be too free in his raileries upon Tigellius: and there is a peculiar propriety in his application of it, as Tigellius was a Sardinian. I must acknowledge however, that I have departed from the sentiments of the commentators, in supposing that Tigellius is the person here alluded to: they all imagine, on the contrary, that it is Cæsar. But this letter seems evidently to be upon the same subject as the 19th of this book: and was probably an answer to one which Gallus had written in return to that epistle.

¹ This proverb, Victorius supposes, had its rise from the schools of the painters: where the young pupils, who in the absence of their master were amusing themselves, perhaps, in drawing their pencils over the piece on which he was at work, called upon each other when they saw him returning to lay them aside. Cicero in the application of this proverb alludes to the panegyric which Gallus had written upon Cato. See rem. 8, on the 19th letter of this book.

² Cæsar: who was at this time upon his return from Spain.

A.U.708. and desire it may be a secret, even to your freed-man Apella. No body indeed writes in this manner except ourselves. How far it is to be defended or not, I may consider, perhaps, another time: but this at least is indisputable, that it is a style entirely our own. Persevere then in these compositions, as the best and surest method of forming your eloquence. As for myself, I now employ some part even of my nights, in exercises of the same kind. Farewell.

LETTER XXII.

TO MARCUS RUTILIUS^c.

IN the consciousness of that affection I bear you, and from the proofs I have experienced of yours, I do not scruple to ask a favour which a principle of gratitude obliges me to request. To what degree I value Publius Sextius^f, is a circumstance with which my own heart is best acquainted: but how greatly I ought to do so, both you and all the world are perfectly well apprised. As he has been informed by some of his friends, that you are upon all occasions ex-

^c He was employed in a commission of the same kind with that of Orca and Cluvius, to whom the 16th and 20th letters of this book are addressed.

^f See rem. 9. p. 163. vol. 1.

tremely

tremely well disposed to oblige me, he has desired A. U. 708.
I would write to you in the strongest terms in
behalf of Caius Albinus, a person of senatorian
rank. Publius Sextius married his daughter:
and he has a son by her, who is a youth of great
merit. I mention these circumstances, to let you
see, that Sextius has no less reason to be con-
cerned for the interest of Albinus, than I have
for that of Sextius. But to come to the point.

Marcus Laberius purchased under an edict of
Cæsar the confiscated estate of Plotius, which he
afterwards assigned over to Albinus in satisfaction
of a debt. If I were to say, that it is not for the
credit of the government to include this estate
among those lands which are directed to be di-
vided; I might seem to talk rather in the stile of
a man who is dictating, than of one who is mak-
ing a request. But as Cæsar thought it necessary
to ratify the sales and mortgages that had been
made of those estates which were confiscated dur-
ing Sylla's administration, in order to render his
own purchasers of the same kind so much the
more secure; if these forfeited lands, which were
put up to auction by his particular order, should
be included in the general division he is now
making, will it not discourage all future bidders?
I only hint this, however, for your own judi-
cious consideration. In the mean time, I most

A. U. 708. earnestly intreat you not to dispossess Albinus of the farms which Laberius has thus conveyed to him : and be assured, as nothing can be more equitable than this request, so I make it in all the warmth and sincerity of my heart. It will afford me, indeed, not only much satisfaction, but in some sort likewise great honour, if Sextius, to whose friendship I am so deeply indebted, should have an opportunity thro' my means of serving a man to whom he is thus nearly related. Again and again therefore I intreat your compliance : and as there is no instance wherein you can more effectually oblige me, so you may depend upon finding me infinitely sensible of the obligation. Farewell.

L E T T E R XXIII.

TO VATINIUS.

I Am by no means surprised to find, that you are sensible of my services³. On the contrary, I perfectly well knew, and have upon all occasions declared, that no man ever possessed so

³ The services here alluded to, are probably those which Vatinius solicited in the 12th letter of this book. Cicero's answer to that letter is lost, as well as Vatinius's reply : but the present epistle seems to have been written in return to the latter.

grateful

grateful a heart. You have indeed not only ac- A.U.708.
 knowledged, but abundantly returned my good
 offices: be assured, therefore, you will always
 experience in me the same friendly zeal in every
 other article of your concerns. Accordingly,
 after having received your last letter, wherein
 you recommend that excellent woman your wife
 to my protection⁴; I immediately desired our
 friend Sura to acquaint her, that if in any in-
 stance she had occasion for my services, I hoped
 she would let me know; and that she might de-
 pend upon my executing her requests with the
 utmost warmth and fidelity. This promise I
 shall very punctually fulfil: and if it should prove
 necessary, I will wait upon her myself. In the
 mean time I beg you would inform her by your
 own hand, that I shall not look upon any office
 as difficult, or below my character, wherein my
 assistance can avail her: as indeed there is no
 employment in which I could be engaged upon
 your account, that I should not think both easy
 and honourable⁵.

⁴ If Vatinius was not a more tender husband, than he appears to have been a son, this lady might have had occasion for Cicero's protection in some instances which she would not, perhaps, have been very willing to own: for among other enormities that are laid to the charge of Vatinius, it is said that he had the cruelty as well as the impiety to lay violent hands on his mother. *Orat. in Vatin. 7.*

⁵ Who would imagine that this is the same person of whom

A. U. 708.

I intreat you to settle the affair with Dionysius : and any assurance that you shall think proper to give him in my name, I will religiously perform. But if he should continue obstinate, you must e'en seize him as a prisoner of war to grace your triumphal entry.

May a thousand curses fall upon these Dalmatians for giving you so much trouble. However, I join with you in being well persuaded, that you will soon reduce them to obedience : and as they have always been esteemed a warlike people, their submission will greatly contribute to the glory of your arms. Farewell,

Cicero has elsewhere said, that " No one could look upon him without a sigh, or speak of him without execration ; that he was the dread of his neighbours, the disgrace of his kindred, and the utter abhorrence of the public in general ?" Indeed when Cicero gave this character of Vatinius, he was acting as an advocate at the bar, and endeavouring to destroy his credit as a witness against his friend and client. But whatever allowances may be made in general for rhetorical exaggerations ; yet history shews that in the present instance Cicero's eloquence did not transgress the limits of truth. For Paternulus has painted the character of Vatinius in the same disadvantageous colours, and represented him as the lowest and most worthless of men. *Orat. in Vatin. 16. Vel. Patern. ii. 69.*

LETTER XXIV.

TO CORNIFICIUS⁶.

IT was with great satisfaction I found by your ^{A.U. 708.} letter, that you allow me a place in your thoughts: and it is by no means as doubting the constancy of your friendship, but merely in compliance with a customary form, that I intreat you to preserve me still in your remembrance.

It is reported that some commotions have arisen in Syria: at which I am more alarmed upon your account than our own, as you are placed so much nearer to the consequences. As to affairs at Rome; we are enjoying that sort of repose, which I am sure you would be better pleased to hear was interrupted by some vigorous measures for the public welfare. And I hope it

⁶ Quintus Cornificius; in the year 705, obtained the consulship of Illyricum. In the following year he was removed from thence into some other province, the name of which is unknown: but it appears to have been contiguous to Syria. In this province he resided when the present and twenty-sixth letter of this book were written to him. He was afterwards appointed governor of Africa: as appears by several letters addressed to him in the next book; and which will afford a farther occasion of speaking of him. He had greatly distinguished himself in the art of eloquence: and is supposed to have been the author of those rhetorical pieces which are mentioned by Quintilian as written by a person of this name. *Pigh. Annal.* ii. 446. 454. 466. *Quint.* iii. 1.

shortly

A. U. 708. shortly will : as I find it is Cæsar's intention to concert methods for that purpose.

Your absence has inspired me with the courage of engaging in some compositions, which otherwise I should scarce have ventured to undertake : tho' there are some among them which even my judicious friend, perhaps, would not disapprove. The last that I have finished, is upon a subject, on which I have frequently had occasion to think that your notions were not altogether agreeable to mine : it is an inquiry into the best species of eloquence⁷. Tho' I must add, that whenever you have differed from me, it was always with the complaisance of a master-artist towards one who is not wholly unskilled in his art. I should be extremely glad that this piece might receive your suffrage : if not for its own sake, at least for its author's. To this end, I shall let your family know, that, if they think proper, they may have it transcribed in order to send it to you. I imagine indeed, altho' you should not approve my sentiments, yet that any thing which comes from my hand will be acceptable in your present inactive situation.

When you recommend your character and honours to my protection, it is merely, I dare say,

⁷ This is probably the same piece, of which an account has been given in rem. 10. on let. 15. B. 10.

for the sake of form, and not as thinking it in the A.U.708.
 least necessary. Be assured, the affection which I am persuaded mutually subsists between us,
 would be sufficient to render me greatly zealous
 in your service. But abstractedly from all motives
 of friendship, were I to consider only the noble
 purposes to which you have applied your exalted
 talents, and the great probability of your attain-
 ing the highest dignity in the commonwealth^{*};
 there is no man to whom I should give the pre-
 ference in my good offices, and few that I should
 place in the same rank with yourself. Farewell.

LETTER XXV.

CURIUS[†] to CICERO.

I Look upon myself as a sort of property, the
 possession of which belongs, 'tis true, to At-
 ticus; but all the advantage that can be derived
 from it is wholly yours. If Atticus therefore
 were inclined to dispose of his right in me, I am
 afraid he could only pass me off in a lot with
 some more profitable commodity: whereas if you
 should have the same inclination, how greatly
 would it enhance my value to be proclaimed as

^{*} The consular office.

[†] See rem. 6. p. 361. Vol. II.

A.U. 708. one intirely formed into what he is, by your care and kindness? I intreat you then to continue to protect the work of your own hands, and to recommend me in the strongest terms to the successor of Sulpicius in this province⁶. This will be the surest means of putting it in my power to obey your commands of returning to you in the spring: as it will facilitate the settling of my affairs in such a manner, that I may be able by that time to transport my effects with safety into Italy. But I hope, my illustrious friend, you will not communicate this letter to Atticus: for as he imagines, I am much too honest a fellow to pay the same compliment to you both; suffer him, I beseech you, to remain in this favourable error. Adieu, my dear patron; and salute Tiro in my name.

Oct. the 29th.

LETTER XXVI.

TO CORNIFICIUS.

I Shall follow the same method in answering your letter, which I have observed that you great orators sometimes practise in your replies; and begin with the last article first. You accuse

⁶ Greece.

me then of being a negligent correspondent: but ^{A. U. 708.} believe me, I have never once omitted writing, whenever any of your family gave me notice that a courier was setting out to you.

I have so high an opinion of your prudence, that I expected you would act in the manner your very obliging letter assures me you intend; and that you would not determine your measures, till you should know where this paltry Bassus ⁷ designed to make an irruption. I intreat you to continue to give me frequent intelligence of all your purposes and motions, as well as of whatever else is going forward in your part of the world.

It was with much regret that I parted with you, when you left Italy: but I comforted myself in the persuasion, that you were not only going into a scene of profound tranquillity, but leaving one that was threatened with great commotions. The reverse, however, has proved to be the fact: and war has broke out in your quarters, at the same time that it is extinguished in ours. But the peace we enjoy is attended, nevertheless, with many disgusting circumstances: and disgusting too even to Cæsar himself. It is the certain con-

⁷ Cæcilius Bassus was a Roman knight, of the Pompeian party, who after the battle of Pharsalia fled into Syria: where he was at this time raising some very formidable commonions against the authority of Cæsar. *Dio. xlvii. p. 342.*

A.U. 708. sequence indeed of all civil wars, that the vanquished must not only submit to the will of the victor, but to the will of those also who assisted him in his conquest. But I am now become so totally callous, that I saw Bursa⁸ the other day at the games which Cæsar exhibited, without the least emotion; and was present with equal patience at the farces of Publius and Laberius⁹. In short, I am sensible of nothing so much as of the want of a judicious friend, with whom I may freely laugh at what is thus passing amongst us. And such a friend I shall find in you, if you will hasten your return hither: a circumstance, which I look upon to be as much your own interest, as I am sure it is mine. Farewell.

⁸ Cicero's inveterate enemy, who had been banished some years before, but had lately been recalled by Cæsar. See rem. 5. p. 263. vol. 1.

⁹ For an account of Laberius, see rem. 1. p. 223. vol. i. Publius Syrus had likewise distinguished himself upon the Roman stage in those buffoon pieces which they called their *mimes*. But altho' these rival poets and actors were both of them excellent in their way; yet it appears, that their humour was too low and inelegant to suit the just and refined taste of Cicero. *Macrob. Saturn.* ii. 7.

LETTER XXVII.

TO DOLABELLA.

I Rejoice to find that Baia^a has changed its nature, and is become on a sudden so wondrous *salutary*^b. But perhaps it is only in complaisance to my friend, that it thus suspends its usual effects; and will resume its wonted qualities, the moment you depart. I shall not be surprised should this prove to be the case: nor wonder indeed if heaven and earth should alter their general tendencies, for the sake of a man who has so much to recommend him to the favour of both^c.

^a See rem. 7. p. 234. vol. ii.

^b Dolabella had probably informed Cicero in a letter from Baia, of the *salutary* effects he experienced from the waters of that place: in answer to which Cicero plays upon the ambiguous meaning of the word *salubres*, and applies in a moral sense what Dolabella had used in a medicinal.

^c If no other memoirs of these times remained than what might be collected from the letters of Cicero, it is certain they would greatly mislead us in our notions of the principal actors; who now appeared upon the theatre of the Roman republic. Thus, for instance, who would imagine that the person here represented as interesting heaven and earth in his welfare, was in fact a monster of lewdness and inhumanity. But how must the reader's astonishment be raised when he is informed, that it is Cicero himself who tells us so? *Dolabella — a puero pro deliciis crudelitas fuit.* (says our author in one of his Philippic orations) *deinde ea libidinum turpitudine ut in hoc sit semper ipse lætatus, quod ea faceret quæ sibi objici ne ab*

A U. 708. I did not imagine that I had preserved among my papers, the trifling speech which I made in behalf of Deiotarus⁺: however I have found it, and send it to you agreeably to your request. You will read it as a performance, which was by no means of consequence enough to deserve much care in the composition: and to say truth, I was willing to make my old friend and host a present of the same indelicate kind with his own.

May you ever preserve a virtuous and a generous mind! that the moderation and integrity of your conduct, may prove a living reproach to the violence and injustice of some others amongst our contemporaries! Farewell.

inimico quidem possent verecundo. If this was a true picture of Dolabella; what shall be said in excuse of Cicero, for having disposed of his daughter to him in marriage? Should any too partial advocate of Cicero's moral character, endeavour to palliate this unfavourable circumstance, by telling us, that he had never inquired into Dolabella's conduct; might it not justly be suspected, that he meant to banter? Yet this is the very reason which Cicero himself assigns, in the oration from whence the above passage is cited. *Et hic, dii immortales! aliquando fuit meus! occulta enim erat vitia non INQUIRENTI.* Strange! that a man who loved his daughter even to a degree of extravagance, should be so careless in an article wherein her happiness ——— But I need not finish the rest: where facts speak for themselves, let me spare the pain of a comment. *Vid. Philip. xi. 14.*

⁺ See rem. 2. p. 329. vol. i.

LETTER XXVIII.

VATINIUS TO CICERO.

I Have not been able to do any thing to the purpose, with regard to your librarian Dionysius¹: and indeed my endeavours have hitherto proved so much the less effectual, as the severity of the weather which obliged me to retreat out of Dalmatia, still detains me here. However I will not desist till I have gotten him into my custody. But surely I am always to find some difficulty or other in executing your commands: why else did you write to me---I know not what in favour of Catilius²? But avaunt, thou insidious tempter, with thy dangerous intercessions! And our friend Servilius too (for *mine* my heart prompts me to call him, as well as *yours*,) is, it seems, a joint petitioner with you in this request. Is it usual then, I should be glad to know, with you orators to be the advocates of such clients, and in such causes? Is it usual to plead in behalf of the most cruel of the

A. U. 708.

¹ See let. 12. p. 33. of this vol.

² This man was quaestor in the year 702; and during the civil war was intrusted with some naval command: but it appears by the present letter that he had turned pirate, and committed great cruelties and depredations upon the coasts of Illyricum. *Pigh. Annal.* ii. 421.

A. U. 708. human race? in defence of a man who has murdered our fellow-citizens, plundered their houses, ravished their wives, and laid whole regions in desolation? This worthless wretch had the insolence likewise, to take up arms against myself: and he is now, 'tis true, my prisoner. But tell me, my dear Cicero, in what manner can I act in this affair? I would not willingly refuse any thing to your request: and as far as my own private resentment is concerned, I will in compliance with your desires, remit the punishment I intended. But what shall I answer to those unhappy sufferers, who require satisfaction for the loss of their effects, and the destruction of their ships? who call for vengeance on the murderer of their brothers, their children, and their parents? Believe me, if I had succeeded to the impudence as well as to the office of Appius³, I could not have the assurance to withstand their cries for justice. Nevertheless, I will do every thing that lies in my power to gratify your inclinations.

³ Manutius observes, that this is not the same Appius to whom the letters in the 3d book are addressed: and refers to a passage in Valerius Maximus to prove, that he perished early in the civil wars. But so he undoubtedly might; and nevertheless be the same person here alluded to: for it by no means appears when, or in what post it was, that Vatinius succeeded to this Appius in question. Impudence, it is certain, was in the number of those qualities, which distinguished that Appius to whom the letters abovementioned are written. *Vid. ad At. iv. 18.*

He is to be defended at his trial by Volusius: A. U. 708. and if his prosecutors can be vanquished by eloquence, there is great reason to expect that the force of your disciple's rhetoric will put them to flight.

I depend upon your being my advocate at Rome, if there should be any occasion. Cæsar indeed has not yet done me the justice to move for a public thanksgiving, for the success of my arms in Dalmatia: as if in truth, I were not entitled to more, and might not justly claim the honour of a triumph! But as there are above threescore cities that have entered into an alliance with the Dalmatians, besides the twenty, of which that country antiently consisted; if I am not to be honoured with a public thanksgiving, till I shall have taken every one of these considerable towns; I am by no means upon equal terms with the rest of our generals.

Immediately after the senate had appointed the former thanksgiving for my victories*, I marched

* There is some difficulty in reconciling what Vatinus here says of a supplication having been decreed by the senate, with the complaint he makes above against Cæsar, for having delayed to move the house for that purpose. Some of the commentators therefore have suspected, that this is the beginning of a distinct letter: and others, that it is a postscript written a considerable distance of time from the body of the epistle. But Mr. Ross has offered, I think, a much better solution, by supposing that the thanksgiving mentioned in the present paragraph, was one which had been decreed on

A. U. 708. into Delmatia; where I attacked and made myself master of six of their towns. One of these, which was of very considerable strength, I might fairly say that I took four several times. For it was surrounded by a fortification consisting of four different walls, which were defended by as many forts: thro' all which I forced my way to the citadel, which I likewise compelled to surrender. But the excessive severity of the cold, together with the deep snows that fell at the same time, obliged me to retreat: so that I had the mortification, my dear Cicero, to find myself under the necessity of abandoning my conquests, just as I was upon the point of finishing the war. I intreat you then, if occasion should require, to be my advocate with Cæsar, and in every other respect to take my interest under your protection; in the assurance, that no man possesses an higher degree of affection for you than myself.

Narona, Dec. the 15th,

account of some former successes of Vatinius in his province; and that the thanksgiving concerning which he complains of Cæsar's neglect, was one that he was now soliciting in honour of those successes in Dalmatia, of which he here gives an account.

LET.

LETTERS

OF

Marcus Tullius Cicero

TO

Several of his FRIENDS.

BOOK XII.

LETTER I.

TO CURIUS[†].

TIS true, I once both advised and A.U.709.
 exhorted you to return into Italy:
 but I am so far from being in the
 same sentiments at present, that on the contra-
 ry, I wish to escape myself,

To some blest clime remote from Pelop's race[‡].

[†] This is an answer to the 25th letter of the foregoing book.

[‡] Alluding to the Cæsarian party. See rem. 7. p. 362. vol. ii.

My

A.U.7c9. My heart indeed most severely reproaches me, for submitting to be the witness of their unworthy deeds. Undoubtedly, my friend, you long since foresaw our evil days approaching, when you wisely took your flight from these unhappy regions: for tho' it must needs be painful, to hear a relation of what is going forward amongst us; yet far more intolerable it surely is, to be the sad spectator of so wretched a scene. One advantage at least you have certainly gained by your absence; it has spared you the mortification of being present at the late general assembly for the election of quæstors. At seven in the morning, the tribunal of Quintus Maximus the consul, as they called him³, was placed in the field of Mars⁴: when news being brought of his sudden death, it was immediately removed. But Cæsar, notwithstanding he had taken the auspices⁵, as for an assembly of the tribes, converted it into

³ Cæsar (as Manutius observes) abdicated the consulship upon his late return from Spain, and arbitrarily appointed Quintus Maximus together with Trebonius, consuls for the remaining part of the year. Maximus therefore not being legally elected, Cicero speaks of him as one whose title was acknowledged only by the prevailing faction.

⁴ Where the poll for the election of magistrates was usually taken. It was situated on the banks of the Tiber.

⁵ No assembly of the people could be regularly held, nor any public act performed, till the augurs had declared that the omens were favourable for the purpose in agitation.

that

that of the centuries⁶: and at one in the after-^{A. U. 709.}
noon, declared Caninius duly elected consul. Be it recorded then, that during the consulate of Caninius, no man had time to dine; and yet that there was not a single disturbance of any kind committed: for he was a magistrate, you must know, of such wonderful vigilance, that he never once slept throughout his whole administration. The truth of it is, his administration continued only to the end of the year; and both expired the very next morning. But ridiculous as these transactions may appear to you, who are placed at so great a distance from them; believe me, you could not refrain from tears, if you were to see them in all their true and odious colours. How would you be affected then, were I to mention the numberless instances of the same arbitrary kind which daily

⁶ The citizens of Rome were cast into three general divisions: into centuries, into curiæ, and into tribes. Some account of the two latter has been already given in rem. 50. p. 202. and rem. 7. p. 474. vol. i. The former was an institution of Servius Tullius: who distributed the people into 193 centuries according to the value of their respective possessions. These companies had a vote in all questions, that came before the people assembled in this manner: and the majority of voices in each, determined the suffrage of that particular century. But as the patricians and the wealthiest citizens of the republic, filled up 98 of these 189 classes; the inferior citizens were consequently deprived of all weight in the public deliberations. The prætors, consuls, and censors were elected by the people assembled in centuries: but the quæstors, ediles and tribunes were chosen in an assembly of the tribes. *Dion. Halicarn. iv. 20.*

occur!

A.U.709. occur! For my own part, they would be utterly insupportable to me, had I not taken refuge in philosophy; and enjoyed likewise that friend of ⁷ ours for the companion of my studies, whose *property*, you tell me, you are ⁸. However, since you assure me at the same time, that all the benefit which can arise from you, belongs solely to myself; I am perfectly well contented: for what can property give more?

Acilius, who is sent into Greece at the head of some legions as successor to Sulpicius, has great obligations to me: for I successfully defended him in two capital prosecutions, before the commencement of our public troubles. He is a man of a very grateful disposition, and one who upon all occasions, treats me with much regard. Accordingly I herewith send you a letter which I have written to him in your favour, in the strongest terms: and I desire you will let me know what promises he shall give you in consequence of my recommendation. Farewell,

⁷ Atticus.

⁸ See the beginning of Curius's letter to Cicero, p. 63. of this vol.

LETTER II.

To Auctus⁹, Proconsul.

IN confidence of that share you allow me in A.U. 709.
 your esteem, and of which you gave me so
 many convincing proofs during the time we con-
 tinued together at Brundisium¹, I claim a sort
 of right of applying to you upon any occasion
 wherein I am particularly interested. I take the

⁹ The commentators imagine, that this person is the same whom Cicero mentions in the foregoing letter to have succeeded to Sulpicius in the government of Greece: and that therefore either instead of Auctus, the true reading is Acilius, or that he was called Acilius Auctus. But tho' it is altogether impossible to determine who the person was to whom this letter is addressed, or in what year it was written: yet it seems highly probable that Acilius and Auctus were different men. For Cicero in the preceding epistle mentions Acilius as one on whom he had conferred some very important services: whereas in the present letter, Cicero appears to have been the person obliged. Now it is by no means credible that our author, if he had ever done any good offices to Auctus, should have been totally silent upon a circumstance which would have given him a much higher claim to the favour he was requesting, than any which he produces. And the incredibility grows still stronger, when it is remembered that Cicero never fails to display his services upon all occasions, in which he can with any propriety mention them. But on which side soever of this question the truth may lie, it is a point of such very little consequence, that perhaps it will scarce justify even this short remark.

¹ Probably during Cicero's residence in that city, upon his return into Italy after the battle of Pharsalia: an account of which has been given in the foregoing observations.

A.U. 709 liberty therefore of writing to you in behalf of Marcus Curius, a merchant at Patræ, with whom I am most intimately united. Many are the good offices which have mutually passed between us: and, what indeed is of the greatest weight, they reciprocally flowed from the most perfect affection. If then you have reason to promise yourself any advantage from my friendship; if you are inclined to render the obligations you have formerly conferred upon me, if possible, even still more valuable; in a word, if you are persuaded that I hold a place in the esteem of every person in your family; let these considerations induce you to comply with my request in favour of Curius. Receive him, I conjure you, under your protection, and preserve both his person and his property from every injury, and every inconvenience to which they may be exposed. In the mean time, I will venture to assure you myself, (what all your family will, I doubt not, confirm) that you may depend upon deriving great satisfaction from my friendship, as well as much advantage from the faithful returns of my gratitude. Farewell.

LETTER III.

TO CURIUS.

YOUR letter affords me a very evident ^{A.U. 709.} proof, that I possess the highest share of your esteem, and that you are sensible how much you are endeared to me in return: both which I have ever been desirous should be placed beyond a doubt. Since then we are thus firmly assured of each other's affection; let us endeavour to vie in our mutual good offices: a contest, in which I am perfectly indifferent on which side the superiority may appear.

I am well pleased that you had no occasion to deliver my letter to Acilius^a. I find likewise that you had not much, for the services of Sulpicius, having made so great a progress, it seems, in your affairs as to have curtailed them (to use your own ludicrous expression) both of *head* and *feet*. I wish however, you had spared the *latter*, that they might *proceed* a little faster, and give us an opportunity of one day seeing you again in Rome. We want you indeed, in order to preserve that good old vein of pleasantry, which is

^a See the latter end of the first letter in this book.

A.U. 709. now, you may perceive, well-nigh worn out amongst us: insomuch that Atticus may properly enough say, as he often, you know, used, "if it were not for two or three of us, my friends, what would become of the ancient glory of Athens!" Indeed, as the honour of being the chief support of Attic elegance devolved upon Pomponius^a, when you left Italy; so in his absence, it has now descended upon me. Hasten your return then, I beseech you, my friend; lest every spark of wit, as well as of liberty, should be irrecoverably extinguished with the republic. Farewell.

LETTER IV.

TO CORNIFICIUS.

I Have the satisfaction to find by your very obliging letter, that my last was safely delivered. I doubted not of its affording you pleasure: and therefore was so much the more uneasy lest it should lose its way. You inform me, at the same time, that a war is broke out in Syria^b, and that Cæsar has given you the government of this province. I wish you much joy of your command, and hope success will

^a Pomponius Atticus.

^b See rem. 7. on let. 26. of the preceding book.

attend it: as, in full confidence of your wisdom ^{A. U. 709.} and vigilance, I am well persuaded it will. Nevertheless I am truly alarmed at what you mention concerning the invasion which, it is suspected, the Parthians are meditating. I find by your letter, that the number of your forces is agreeable to what I should have conjectured: I hope therefore, that these people will not put themselves in motion, till the legions which I hear are ordered to your assistance, shall arrive. But if you should not even with these supplies, find yourself in a condition to face the enemy; I need not remind you to follow the maxim of your predecessor Marcus Bibulus, who, you know, during the whole time that the Parthians continued in your province, most gallantly shut himself up in a strong garrison⁴. Yet after all, circumstances will best determine in what manner it will be proper for you to act: in the mean time I shall be extremely anxious, till I receive an account of your operations.

⁴ This seems to be intended as a sneer upon the conduct of Bibulus. Cicero was governor of Cilicia when Bibulus commanded in Syria, and they both solicited at the same time, the honour of a public thanksgiving for the success of their respective arms. Cato gave his suffrage upon this occasion in favour of Bibulus; but refused it to Cicero: a preference which extremely exasperated the latter, and which was probably the principal cause of that contempt with which he speaks of Bibulus in the present passage. See vol. ii. p. 504 rem. 2.

A.U. 709. As I have never omitted any opportunity of writing to you, I hope you will observe the same punctually with respect to me. But above all, let me desire you to represent me in your letters to your friends and family as one who is entirely yours. Farewell.

LETTER V.

DECIMUS BRUTUS ^s to MARCUS BRUTUS
and CAIUS CASSIUS.

YOU will judge by this letter, in what posture our affairs stand. I received a visit

^s Decimus Brutus, of the same family with Marcus Brutus, served under Cæsar in the wars in Gaul: at the end of which, in the year 703, he returned to Rome, and was chosen one of the city quæstors. It does not appear that he distinguished himself by any thing remarkable, till he engaged with Marcus Brutus and Cassius in the conspiracy against his friend and benefactor. This was executed, as all the world knows, by stabbing Cæsar in the senate, on the ides, or the fifteenth of March: a few weeks before the present letter was written. When one considers the characters of those who were the principal actors in this memorable tragedy, it is astonishing that they should have looked no farther than merely to the taking away of Cæsar's life: as if they imagined, that the government must necessarily return into its proper channel, as soon as the person who had obstructed its course, was removed. They were altogether therefore unprepared for those very probable contingencies which they ought to have had in view, and which accordingly ensued. Whatever then may be determined as to the patriotism of the fact itself, it was unquestionably
yesterday

yesterday in the evening from Hirtius⁶, who con- A. U. 709.
vinced me of Antony's extreme perfidy and ill intentions towards us. He assured Hirtius, it seems, that he could by no means consent I should take possession of the province, to which I have been nominated⁷; and that both the army and the populace were so highly incensed against us, that he imagined we could none of us continue with any safety in Rome. You are sensible, I dare say, that both these assertions are as absolutely false, as that it is undoubtedly true, what Hirtius added, that Antony is apprehensive if we should gain the least increase of power, it will be impossible for him and his party to maintain

conducted, as Cicero frequently and justly complains, by the weakest and most impolitic counsels. Antony, (who was at this time consul) although he thought proper at first to carry a fair appearance towards the conspirators, yet secretly raised such a spirit against them, that they found it expedient to withdraw from Rome. Brutus and Cassius retired to Lanuvium, a villa belonging to the former, about fifteen miles from the city: at which place they probably were when Decimus Brutus, who had not yet left Rome, wrote the following letter.

⁶ Hirtius was warmly attached to Cæsar, and extremely regretted his death: but as he was disgusted with Antony, and perhaps jealous too of his rising power, he seems to have opposed the cause he approved, merely from a spirit of personal pique and envy. *Vid. Ad Att. xiv. 22. xv. 6.*

⁷ Cæsar, a short time before his death, had nominated Decimus Brutus to the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and Antony to that of Macedonia. But as Gaul lay more conveniently for Antony's present purposes, his design was to procure the administration of it for himself.

A.U. 709. their ground. I thought, under these difficulties, the most prudent step I could take for our common interest, would be to request that an honorary legation^s might be decreed to each of us; in order to give some decent colour to our leaving Rome. Accordingly, Hirtius has promised to obtain this grant in our favour; tho' I must add at the same time, such a spirit is raised against us in the senate, that I am by no means clear he will be able to perform his engagement. And should he succeed, yet I am persuaded it will not be long ere they declare us public enemies, or at least sentence us to banishment. It appears to me therefore, our wisest method in the present conjuncture, to submit to Fortune, and withdraw to Rhodes, or to some other secure part of the world. We may there adjust our measures to public circumstances, and either return to Rome, or remain in exile, as affairs shall hereafter appear with a more or less inviting aspect: or if the worst should happen, we may have recourse to the last def-

^s The senators could not be long absent from Rome, without leave of the senate. When their private affairs therefore required their attendance abroad, it was usual to apply for what they called a *legatio libera*, which gave a sanction to their absence, and invested them with a sort of *travelling title*, that procured them the greater respect and honours in the countries through which they passed, and in the place where they proposed to reside.

perate expedient ^a. Should it be asked, “ why ^{A.U. 709.} “ not attempt something at present, rather than “ wait a more distant period?” My answer is, because I know not where we can hope to make a stand, unless we should go either to Sextus Pompeius⁹, or to Cæcilius Bassus¹. It is probable, indeed, that when the news of Cæsar’s death shall be spread through their respective provinces, it may much contribute to strengthen their party: however it will be soon enough to join them, when we shall know the state of their forces.

If you and Cassius are desirous I should enter into any engagement on your behalf, I shall very readily be your sponsor: and indeed it is a condition which Hirtius requires. I desire therefore you would acquaint me with your resolution, as soon as possible: for I expect before ten

^a That is, (as the commentators explain it) by arming the slaves, throwing open the prisons, and raising foreign nations in their defence.

⁹ Sextus Pompeius, the younger son of Pompey, was in Corduba when his brother Cneius gave battle to Cæsar. Cneius attempting to make his escape after the total defeat of his army, was killed by some of the conqueror’s soldiers: but Sextus, upon the enemy’s approach in order to lay siege to Corduba, secretly abandoned that city, and concealed himself till Cæsar’s return into Italy. The latter had no sooner left Spain, than Sextus collected his broken forces: and a short time after this letter was written, he appeared at the head of no less than six legions. *Hirt. de Bell. Hisp. Dio. pag. 274.*

¹ An account of him has already been given in rem. 7. p. 65. of this vol.

A.U. 709. 6 o'clock, to receive an appointment from Hirtius to meet him upon these affairs. Let me know at the same time where I shall find you.

As soon as Hirtius shall have given me his final answer, I purpose to apply to the senate, that a guard may be appointed to attend us in Rome. I do not suppose they will comply with this request, as our appearing to stand in need of such a protection, will render them extremely odious, But how successful soever my demands may prove, I shall not be discouraged from making such as I think reasonable. Farewell.

LETTER VI.

TO TIRO.

Notwithstanding I wrote this morning by Harpatus, and nothing new has since occurred; yet I cannot forbear making use of this opportunity of conveying a second letter to you upon the same subject: not, however, as entertaining the least distrust of your care, but because the business in which I have employed you, is of the last importance to me². My whole

² As Cicero was known to favour the conspirators, he did not think it prudent to trust himself in Rome after Brutus and Cassius had found it necessary to withdraw from thence: and accordingly he soon afterwards followed their
design

design indeed in parting with you was, that you ^{A. U. 709.} might thoroughly settle my affairs. I desire therefore, in the first place, that the demands of Otillius and Aurelius may be satisfied. Your next endeavour must be, to obtain part at least, if you cannot procure the whole, of what is due to me from Flamma: and particularly insist on his making this payment by the first of January ³. With regard to that debt which was assigned over to me; I beg you would exert your utmost diligence to recover it: but as to the advance-payment of the other not yet due, I leave you to act as you shall judge proper. And this much for my private concerns. As to those of the public; I desire you would send me all the certain intelligence you can collect. Let me know what Octavius ⁴ and Antony are doing; what is the

example by retiring into the country. His intention at this time was, to make a tour into Greece for a few months; and with that view he had dispatched Tiro to Rome, in order to call in the several monies which were due to him, and likewise to discharge some debts which he had himself contracted.

³ When the new consuls were to enter upon their office: by which time, Cicero proposed to return to Rome.

⁴ Octavius, who was afterwards known and celebrated by the name of Augustus Cæsar, was the son of Attia, Julius Cæsar's niece. His uncle, who designed him for the heir both of his power and his fortunes, had sent him, about six months before his death, to Apollonia, a learned seminary of great note in Macedonia. In this place he was to prosecute his studies and exercises, till Cæsar, who proposed he should accompany him in his intended expedition against

A. U. 709. general opinion of Rome; and what turn you imagine affairs are likely to take. I can scarcely forbear running into the midst of the scene; but I restrain myself, in the expectation of your letter.

Your news concerning Balbus, proves true: he was at Aquinum at the time you were told; and Hirtius followed him thither the next day. I imagine they are both going to the waters of Baiæ: but let me know what you can discover of their motions.

Do not forget to remind the agents of Dolabella: nor to insist upon the payment of what is due from Papia. Farewell.

the Parthians, should call upon him in his march to that country. But as soon as Octavius was informed of the death of Cæsar, and that he had appointed him his heir; he immediately hastened to Rome: and the eyes of every body, but particularly of Cicero, were now attentively turned towards him, in order to discover in what manner he would act in this very critical situation both of his own affairs, and those of the republic. *Dio. p. 271. Appian. Bell. Civil. ii.*

It appears by the letters written to Atticus at this time, that Cicero had some considerable demands upon Dolabella: which arose, it is probable, from the latter not having yet returned the whole of Tullia's portion, agreeably to the Roman laws in cases of divorce.

LETTER VII.

TO BITHYNICUS⁶.

I Have many reasons to wish, that the republic A.U.709, may be restored: but, believe me, the promise you give me in your letter, renders it still more ardently my desire. You assure me if that happy event should take place, you will consecrate your whole time to me: an assurance which I received with the greatest pleasure, as it is perfectly agreeable to the friendship in which we are united, and to the opinion which that excellent man your father⁷ entertained of me. You have received more considerable services, I confess, from the men who are, or lately were, in power, than any that I have been capable of conferring upon you: but in all other respects, there is no person whose connections with you are of a stronger kind than my own. It is with great satisfaction therefore that I find,

⁶ This person is supposed by Manutius, to be the son of Quintus Pompeius, who obtained the name of Bithynicus, in honour of his conquests in Bithynia.

⁷ Cicero mentions him in his treatise of celebrated orators, as one with whom he had enjoyed a particular friendship. He attended Pompey in his flight after the battle of Pharsalia, and perished with him in Egypt. *Cic. de clar. orat.* 240.

you

A.U. 709. you not only preserve our friendship in your remembrance, but are desirous likewise of increasing its strength. Farewell.

L E T T E R VIII.

T O T I R O.

IF you should have an opportunity, you may register the money you mention: tho' indeed it is an acquisition which it is not absolutely requisite to enroll^s. However, it may perhaps be as well.

I have received a letter from Balbus, wherein he excuses himself for not giving me an account of Antony's intentions concerning the law I inquired after; because he has gotten, it seems, a violent defluxion upon his eyes. Excellent excuse, it must be owned! For if a man is not able to write; most certainly, you know, he cannot dictate! But let the world go as it will, so I may sit down quietly here in the country.

I have written to Bithynicus.—As to what you mention concerning Servilius; you who are a young man may think length of days a desirable circumstance; but for myself, I have

^s The censors every five years numbered the people: at which time each citizen was obliged to give an exact account of his estate. But if in the interval a man had made any new acquisition, he was required to enter it before the prætor.

no such wish ⁹. Atticus nevertheless imagines, A.U. 709: that I am still as anxious for the preservation of my life as he once knew me; not observing how firmly I have since fortified my heart with all the strength of philosophy. The truth of it is, he is now seized in his turn with a panic himself; and would endeavour to infect me with the same groundless apprehensions. But it is my intention to preserve that friendship unviolated, which I have so long enjoyed with Antony ¹: and accordingly I intend writing to him very soon. I

⁹ Servilius Isauricus died about this time, in an extreme old age: Manutius conjectures therefore, and with great probability, that Tiro in the letter to which the present is an answer, had given Cicero an account of this event, and at the same time expressed his wishes of living to the same advanced period.

¹ Both Antony and Cicero seem to have been equally unwilling at this time, to come to an open rupture: but as to a real friendship between them, it is highly probable there never had been any. On the part of Antony at least, there were some very strong family-reasons to alienate him from Cicero. For Antony's father married the widow of Lentulus, whom Cicero had put to death as an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy; and he himself was married to Fulvia, the widow of Clodius, Cicero's most inveterate enemy. These alliances must unquestionably have made impressions upon Antony's mind, little favourable to sentiments of amity: and probably contributed, among other reasons, to kindle that resentment which terminated in Cicero's destruction: But whatever the true motive of their enmity towards each other might have been; the first coolness seems to have arisen on the the side of Antony: and if Cicero had resented it with greater moderation, he would have acted perhaps, with more prudence in regard to the public interest, as well as in respect to his own. *Vid. Ad Att. xiv. 19.*

shall

A. U. 709 shall defer my letter, however, till your return: but I do not mention this with any design of calling you off from the business you are transacting², and which indeed is much more nearly my concern.

I expect a visit from Lepta to-morrow: and shall have occasion for all the sweets of your conversation, to temper the bitterness with which his will be attended. Farewell.

LETTER IX.

TO DOLABELLA, Consul³.

I Desire no greater satisfaction, my dear Dolabella, than what arises to me from the disinterested part I take in the glory you have lately acquired: however, I cannot but acknowledge, I am infinitely pleased to find, that the world gives me a share in the merit of your late applauded conduct. I daily meet in this place

² See rem. 2. p. 86. of this vol.

³ Cæsar had appointed Dolabella to succeed him in the consulship as soon as he should set out upon his Parthian expedition; and accordingly Dolabella upon the death of Cæsar, immediately assumed the administration of that office. His conduct in this critical conjuncture, had rendered it somewhat doubtful which side he was most disposed to favour: but an accident had lately happened which gave the friends of the republic great hopes that he would support the cause of the conspirators. Some of Cæsar's freedmen had erected a sort of altar, upon the spot where his

great

great numbers of the first rank in Rome, who ^{A.U. 709.} are assembled here for the benefit of their health, as well as a multitude of my friends from the principal cities in Italy: and they all agree in joining their particular thanks to me, with those unbounded praises they bestow upon you. They every one of them indeed tell me, that they are persuaded it is owing to your compliance with my counsels and admonitions, that you approve yourself so excellent a patriot and so worthy a consul. I might with strict truth assure them, that you are much superior to the want of being advised by any man; and that your actions are the free and genuine result of your own uninfluenced judgment. But altho' I do not entirely acquiesce in their compliment, as it would lessen the credit of your conduct, if it should be supposed to flow altogether from my suggestions; yet neither do I wholly reject it: for the love of praise is a passion, which I am apt, you know, somewhat too immoderately

body had been burnt: at which the populace daily assembled in the most tumultuous and alarming manner. Dolabella, in the absence of his colleague Antony, interposed his consular authority in order to suppress this mob: and having caused the altar to be demolished, he exerted a very seasonable act of severity, by commanding the principal ring-leaders of the riot to be instantly put to death. It was this that produced the following letter from Cicero, written from some place of public resort, probably from the Baths of Baia. *Dio. p. 240. 267. Ad Att. xiv. 15.*

A.U. 709. to indulge. Yet after all, to take counsel of a Nestor, as it was an honour to the character even of that king of kings, Agamemnon himself, it cannot surely be unbecoming the dignity of yours. It is certainly at least, much to the credit of mine, that while in this early period of your life ⁴, you are thus exercising the supreme magistracy with universal admiration and applause; you are considered as directed by my guidance and formed by my instructions.

I lately paid a visit to Lucius Cæsar ⁵ at Naples; and tho' I found him extremely indisposed, and full of pain in every part of his body, yet the moment I entered his chamber he raised himself with an air of transport, and without allowing himself time to salute me, "O my
 " dear Cicero, said he, I give you joy of your
 " influence over Dolabella, and had I the same
 " credit with my nephew, our country might

⁴ Dolabella was at this time no more than twenty-five years of age: which was almost twenty years earlier than he could legally have offered himself as a candidate for the consular dignity; the Roman laws having very wisely provided that no man should be capable of exercising this important office till he had attained the age of forty-two.

⁵ He was a distant relation to Julius Cæsar, and uncle to Mark Antony. Upon the celebrated coalition of the triumvirate, he was sacrificed by Antony to the resentment of Octavius: as in return, Cicero was delivered up to the vengeance of Antony. But Lucius escaped the consequence of this proscription by the means of Julia, Antony's mother.
Plut. in vit. Ant.

“ now be preserved. But I not only congratu- ^{A.U. 709.}
“ late your friend on his worthy conduct, but
“ desire you would return him my particular
“ acknowledgments: as indeed he is the single
“ consul who has acted with true spirit, since
“ you filled that office.” He then proceeded
to enlarge upon your late glorious action; re-
presenting it as equal to the most illustrious and
important service, that ever was rendered to the
commonwealth. And in this he only echoed
the general voice of the whole republic. Suffer
me then, to take possession of those encomiums
to which I am by no means entitled: and in some
sort to participate with you in that general ap-
plause you have acquired. To be serious how-
ever, (for you will not imagine that I make this
request in good earnest) I would much rather
reign to you the whole of my own glory, (if
there be any indeed I can justly claim) than
arrogate to myself the least portion of that
which is so unquestionably your due. For as
you cannot but be sensible that I have ever
loved you; so your late behaviour has raised
that affection into the highest possible ardour:
as in truth, there cannot be any thing more
engagingly fair, more irresistibly amiable,
than the patriot-virtues. I need not tell you
how greatly the exalted talents and polite man-
ners,

A.U. 709. ners, together with the singular spirit and probity of Marcus Brutus, had ever endeared him to my heart. Nevertheless, his late glorious achievement on the ides of March, has wonderfully heightened that esteem I bore him : and which I had always looked upon as too exalted to admit of any farther advance. In the same manner, who would have imagined that my friendship towards yourself was capable of increase ? yet it actually has increased so very considerably, that the former sentiments of my heart seem to have been nothing more than common affection, in comparison of that transcendent passion which I now feel for you.

Can it be necessary that I should either exhort you to preserve the glory you have acquired, or agreeably to the usual stile of admonition, set before your view some animating examples of illustrious merit ? I could mention none for this purpose, more forcible than your own : and you have only to endeavour to act up to the character you have already attained. It is impossible indeed, after having performed so signal a service to your country, that you should ever deviate from yourself. Instead therefore of sending you any unnecessary exhortations, let me rather congratulate you upon this noble display of your patriotism. It is your privilege (and a privilege, perhaps,

perhaps, which no one ever enjoyed before) to A. U. 709. have exercised the severest acts of necessary justice, not only without incurring any odium, but with the greatest popularity: with the approbation of the lowest, as well as of the best and highest amongst us. If this were a circumstance in which chance had any share, I should congratulate your good fortune: but it was the effect of a noble and undaunted resolution, under the guidance of the strongest and most enlightened judgment. I say this, from having read the speech you made upon this occasion to the people; and never was any harangue more judiciously composed. You open and explain the fact with so much address, and gradually rise thro' the several circumstances in so artful a manner, as to convince all the world that the affair was mature for your animadversion. In a word, you have delivered the commonwealth in general, as well as the city of Rome in particular, from the dangers with which they were threatened: and not only performed a singular service to the present generation, but set forth a most useful example for times to come. You will consider yourself then, as the great support of the republic: and remember, she expects that you will not only protect, but distinguish those illustrious persons⁶

⁶ Brutus and Cassius, together with the rest of the conspirators.

A.U. 709. who have laid the foundation for the recovery of our liberties. But I hope soon to have an opportunity of expressing my sentiments to you more fully upon this subject, in person. In the mean while, since you are thus our glorious guardian and preserver, I conjure you, my dear Dolabella, to take care of yourself for the sake of the whole commonwealth. Farewell.

7 Cicero communicated a copy of this letter to Atticus: who appears to have much disapproved of those encomiums, with which it is so extravagantly swelled. The hyperbole indeed, seems to have been the prevailing figure in Cicero's rhetoric: and he generally dealt it out both to his friends and to his enemies, with more warmth than discretion. In the present instance at least, he was either very easily imposed upon by appearances, or he changed his opinion of Dolabella's public actions and designs, according to the colour of his conduct towards himself. Perhaps both these causes might concur, in forming those great and sudden variations which we find in our author's sentiments at this period, with respect to the hero of the panegyric before us. For in a letter to Atticus, written very shortly after the present, he speaks of Dolabella with high displeasure; and in another to the same person a few months later, he exclaims against him with much bitterness, as one who had not only been bribed by Antony to desert the cause of liberty, but who had endeavoured, as far as in him lay, entirely to ruin it. The accusation seems to have been just: but it is observable however, that in both the letters referred to, part of Cicero's indignation arises from some personal ill treatment, which he complains of having received from Dolabella. *Vid. Ad At. xiv. 18. xvi. 15.*

LETTER X.

TO TREBONIUS⁸.

I Have recommended my *Orator* (for that is A.U. 709.
 the title which I have given to the treatise
 I promised to send you) to the care of your freed-
 man Sabinus. I was induced to trust it in his
 charge, from the good opinion I entertain of his
 countrymen: if indeed I may guess at his coun-
 try by his name⁹, and he has not, like an art-
 ful candidate at an election, usurped an appel-

⁸ Some account has already been given of Trebonius in
 reat. 4. p. 181. vol. ii. Caesar upon his return from Spain
 in the preceding year, appointed him consul with Quintus
 Fabius Maximus: but this and other favours of the same
 kind, were not sufficient to restrain him from entering into
 the conspiracy which was soon afterwards formed against
 Caesar's life. At the same time therefore that Brutus and
 Cassius found it expedient to leave Rome, Trebonius secretly
 withdrew into Asia Minor, which had before been allotted to
 him as his proconsular province: and he was on his way
 to that government, when the present letter was written.
 Dio. p. 236, 247. *Ad At.* xiv. 10.

⁹ Cicero supposes that Sabinus was so called, as being a
 native of Sabinia; a country in Italy, the inhabitants of
 which were celebrated for having long retained an uncorrupt-
 ed simplicity of manners. *Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere*
Sabini, is Virgil's conclusion of that charming description
 which he gives of the pleasing labours and innocent recrea-
 tions of rural life. *Georg.* ii. 532.

A.U.709. lation to which he has no right^{*}. However, there is such a modesty in his countenance, and such an air of sincerity in his conversation, that I am much deceived if he does not possess, in some degree at least, the true Sabine simplicity. But not to suffer him to take up any more of my paper: I will now turn, my dear Trebonius, to yourself. As there were some circumstances attending your departure, that increased the affection I bear towards you; let me intreat you, in order to sooth the uneasiness I feel from your absence, to be as frequent a correspondent on your part, as you shall certainly find me on mine. There are two reasons indeed, why you ought to be more so: the first is, that as the republic can now no longer be considered as in Rome, but removed with its glorious defenders; we who remain here must expect to receive from our provincial friends, what we used to transmit to them; an account, I mean, of the commonwealth. The next reason is, because I have many other opportunities in your absence, besides that of writing, to give you proofs of my

^{*} It was an artifice sometimes practised by the candidates for offices, in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their constituents, to pretend a kindred to which they had no right, by assuming the name of some favourite and popular family. *Manut.*

friendship:

friendship: whereas you have none, I think, A.U. 709.
of testifying yours, but by the frequency of your
letters. As to all other articles, I can wait; but
my first and most impatient desire is, to know
what sort of journey you have had; where you
met Brutus²; and how long you continued toge-
ther. When you are advanced farther towards
your province, you will acquaint me, I hope,
with your military preparations, and with what-
ever else relates to our public affairs: that I may
be able to form some judgment of our situation.
I am sure at least, I shall give no credit to any
intelligence, but what I receive from your hands.
In the mean time, take care of your health, and
continue to allow me the same singular share
of your affection which I have always enjoyed.
Farewell.

² Brutus had not left Italy when Trebonius set out for Asia, nor did he leave it till several months afterwards: so that the inquiry which Cicero here makes, must relate to some interview which he supposed that Trebonius might have had with Brutus before the former embarked. *Vid. Ad At. xiv. 10.*

LETTER XI.

TREBONIUS to CICERO³.

A.U. 709. **I** Arrived at Athens on the 22d of this month: where, agreeably to my wishes, I had the satisfaction of finding your son in the pursuit of the noblest improvements, and in the highest esteem for his modest and ingenuous behaviour⁴. As you perfectly well know the place you possess in my heart, you will judge, without my telling you, how much pleasure this circumstance afforded me. In conformity indeed to the unfeigned friendship which has so long been cemented between us, I rejoice in every advantage that can attend you, be it ever so inconsiderable; much more therefore in one so important to your happiness. Believe me, my dear Cicero, I do not flatter you when I say, there is not a youth in all this seminary of learning, more ardently devoted to those refined and elevated arts, which are so peculiarly your passion, or who in every view of his character is more truly amiable, than our young man. I call him *ours*: for

³ This letter seems to have been written, before the preceding epistle had reached the hands of Trebonius.

⁴ See the remarks on let. 37. of this book.

be assured, I cannot separate myself from any ^{A.U. 709:} thing with which you are connected. It is with great pleasure therefore, as well as with strict justice, I congratulate both you and myself, that a youth for whom we ought to have some affection whatever his disposition might be, is of a character to deserve our highest. As he intimated a desire of seeing Asia, I not only invited, but pressed him to take the opportunity of visiting that province whilst I presided there: and you will not doubt of my supplying your place in every tender office of paternal care. But that you may not be apprehensive this scheme will prove an interruption of those studies, to which, I know, he is continually animated by your exhortations; Cratippus^s shall be of our party. Nor shall your son want my earnest incitements to advance daily in those sciences, into which he has already made so successful an entrance.

I am wholly ignorant of what is going forward at Rome; only I hear some uncertain rumours of commotions amongst you. But I hope there is no foundation for this report; that we may one day sit down in the peaceful possession of our liberties, retired from the noise and bustle of the world: a privilege which hitherto

^s See rem. 3. p. 171. of this vol.

A.U. 709. it has not been my fortune to enjoy. However, having had a short relaxation from business during my voyage to this place, I amused myself with putting together a few thoughts, which I always designed as a present to you. In this performance I have inserted that lively observation which you formerly made so much to my honour, and have pointed out by a note at the bottom, to whom I am indebted for the compliment. If in some passages of this piece, I should appear to have taken great liberties; I shall be justified, I persuade myself, by the character of the man at whom my invective is aimed⁶: and you will undoubtedly excuse the just indignation I have expressed against a person of such infamous principles. Why, indeed, may I not be indulged in the same unbounded licence as was allowed to honest Lucilius⁷? He could not be animated with greater abhorrence of the vices, which he has so freely attacked; and certainly they were not more worthy of satyr than those against which I have inveighed.

I hope you will remember your promise, and take the first opportunity of introducing me as a party in some of your future dialogues. I doubt not if you should write any thing upon the sub-

⁶ Probably at Antony.

⁷ See rem. 8. p. 319. vol. ii.

ject of Cæsar's death, that you will give an in-^{A.U. 709.}stance of your friendship and your justice, by ascribing to me no inconsiderable share of that glorious transaction.

I recommend my mother and family to your good offices, and bid you farewell.

Athens, May the 25th.

LETTER XII.

TO MATIUS^s.

I Know not whether it is with greater pain or pleasure, that I reflect on the visit which I lately received from our very good friend, the well-natur'd Trebatius. He called upon me the

^s It is principally owing to this and the following letter, that the name and character of Matius are known to posterity: as he is no where mentioned by any of the antient historians of this memorable period. His inviolable and disinterested affection to Cæsar, together with the generous courage with which he avowed that attachment when Cæsar was no more; as they strongly mark out the virtues of his heart, so they will best appear by his own spirited reply to the present epistle. But Matius was as much distinguished by his genius as his virtues: and he was perfectly well accomplished in those arts, which contribute to the innocent pleasure and embellishment of human life. Gardening and poetry, in particular, seem to have been his favourite amusements: in the former of which, his countrymen were indebted to him for some useful improvements; as they likewise were in the latter, for an elegant translation of the Iliad. *Columel.* xii. 44. *Aul. Gel.* vi. 6. ix. 4.

A.U. 709 next morning after my arrival at Tusculum: and as he was by no means sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition, I could not forbear reproving him for thus hazarding his health. He interrupted me with saying, that nothing was of more importance to him than the business which brought him to my house: and upon my inquiry if any thing new had occurred; he immediately entered into an account of your complaints against me. But before I give them a particular answer, let me begin with a few previous reflections.

Amongst all my acquaintance, I cannot recollect any man with whom I have longer enjoyed a friendship, than with yourself: and altho' there are several for whom my affection commenced as early, there are few for whom it has risen so high. The truth of it is, I conceived an esteem for you from the first moment I saw you: and I had reason to believe, that you thought of me in the same favourable manner. But your long absence from Rome, which immediately succeeded our first acquaintance, together with that active course of life wherein I was engaged, and which was so entirely different from yours, did not at that time, admit of our improving this mutual disposition, by a more frequent intercourse. Nevertheless, even so long ago as when

Cæsar

Cæsar was in Gaul, and many years before the A. U. 709.
commencement of the civil war, I experienced
your friendly inclinations towards me. For as you
imagined that my union with Cæsar would be
greatly advantageous on my side, and not alto-
gether unserviceable on his; you generously re-
commended me to his favour, and was the cause
of his cultivating my friendship. I forbear to
mention several instances which occurred at that
period, of the unreserved manner in which we
both conversed and corresponded together: as
they were followed by others of a more impor-
tant nature. At the opening of the civil war,
when you were going to meet Cæsar at Brundi-
sium, you paid me a visit in my Formian villa.
This single favour, had it been attended with no
other, was, at such a critical juncture, an ample
testimony of your affection. But can I ever
forget the generous advice you so kindly gave
me at the same time: and of which Trebatius,
I remember, was himself a witness? Can I ever
forget the letter you afterwards wrote to me,
when you went to join Cæsar in the district, if I
mistake not, of Trebula? It was soon after this,
that either by gratitude, by honour, or perhaps by
fate, I was determined to follow Pompey into
Greece: and was there any instance of an obliging
zeal, which you did not exert in my absence both
-would for

A.U.709. for me and for my family? was there any one, in short, whom either they or I had more reason to esteem our friend? But I returned to Brundisium: and can I forget (let me ask once more) with what an obliging expedition you hastened, as soon as you heard of my arrival, to meet me at Tarentum? How friendly were your visits; how kind your endeavours to reason me out of that dejection, into which the dread of our general calamities had sunk me! At length, however, I returned to Rome: where every proof of the greatest intimacy, and upon occasions too of the most important kind, mutually passed between us. It was by your directions and advice, that I learned to regulate my conduct with respect to Cæsar: and as to other instances of your friendship; where was the man, except Cæsar himself, at whose house you more frequently visited, or upon whom you bestowed so many agreeable hours of your conversation? In some of which, you may remember, it was, that you encouraged me to engage in my philosophical writings. When Cæsar afterwards returned from compleating his victories, it was your first and principal endeavour to establish me again in his friendship: and it was an endeavour, in which you perfectly well succeeded. But to what purpose, you will ask, perhaps, this long detail? Longer indeed I must acknowledge.

knowledge it is, than I was myself aware : how- A.U.709.
ever, the use I would make of these several circum-
stances, is to shew you how much reason I have
to be surpris'd, that you, who well know the
truth of them, should believe me capable
of having acted inconsistently with such power-
ful ties. But besides these motives of my attach-
ment to you ; motives known and visible to the
whole world ; there are others of a far less
conspicuous kind : and which I am at a loss
to represent in the terms they deserve. Every
part indeed of your character I admire : but
when I consider you as the wise, the firm, and
the faithful friend ; as the polite, the witty, and
the learned companion ; these, I confess, are the
striking points amidst your many other illustrious
qualifications, with which I am particularly
charmed. But it is time to return to the com-
plaints you have alledged against me. Be assured
then, I never once credited the report of your
having voted for the law you mentioned to Tre-
batius : and indeed if I had, I should have been
well persuaded that you were induced to concur
in promoting it, upon some very just and rational
motive. But as the dignity of your character
draws upon you the observation of all the world ;
the malevolence of mankind will sometimes give
severer constructions to your actions, than most
certainly

A.U. 709. certainly they merit. If no instances of this kind have ever reached your knowledge, I know not in what manner to proceed in my justification. Believe me, however, I have always defended you upon these occasions with the same warmth and spirit, with which I am sensible you are wont to oppose, on your part, the calumnies that are thrown out upon myself. Thus with regard to the law I just now mentioned; I have always peremptorily denied the truth of the charge: and as to your having been one of the managers of the late⁹ games; I have constantly insisted, that you acted agreeably to those pious offices that are due to the memory of a departed friend. In respect to the latter, however; you cannot be ignorant, that if Cæsar was really a tyrant, (as I think he was¹) your zeal may be

⁹ At the time when Cæsar was killed, he was preparing, agreeably to a vow which he had made at the battle of Pharsalia, to exhibit some games in honour of Venus: a divinity, from whom he affected to be thought a descendant. Octavius soon after his return to Rome, upon the death of Cæsar, celebrated these games at his own expence: and Mæcius undertook to be one of the managers. As this was a public mark of respect paid to the memory of Cæsar, and might tend to inflame the minds of the populace against the conspirators; it gave much disgust to the friends of the republic: and Cicero, 'tis probable, was in the number of those who had openly spoken of it with displeasure. He did so at least, in a letter to Atticus. *Vid. Ad At. xv. 2. Appian. Bel. Civil. ii. 407.*

¹ "It is with injustice (said the celebrated queen of Sweden) "that Cæsar is accused of being a tyrant, if to go-

considered in two very different views. It may ^{A.U. 709.} be said, (and it is an argument which I never fail to urge in your favour) that you shewed a very commendable fidelity, in thus displaying your affection to a departed friend. On the other hand, it may be alledged (and in fact it is alledged) that the liberties of our country ought to be far preferable even to the life itself of those whom we hold most dear. I wish you had been informed of the part I have always taken, whenever this question has been started. But there are two circumstances that reflect the brightest lustre upon your character, and which none of your friends more frequently or more warmly commemorate, than myself; I mean your having always most strongly recommended pacific measures to Cæsar, and constantly advised him to use his victory with moderation: in both which, the whole

“vern Rome, was the most important service he could have performed to his country.” ’Tis certain, that the republic was well-nigh reduced to a state of total anarchy, when Cæsar usurped the command: but it is equally certain that he himself had been the principal author and fomenter of those confusions, which rendered an absolute authority the only possible expedient for reducing the commonwealth into a state of tranquillity and good order. If this be true, it seems no very intricate question to determine, what verdict ought to be passed upon Cæsar. But surely it is difficult to know by what principles Cicero can be acquitted; who reviled that man when dead, whom he was the first to flatter when living.

world

A.U. 709. world is agreed with me in acknowledging your merit.

I think myself much obliged to our friend Trebatius, for having given me this occasion of justifying myself before you. And you will credit the professions I have here made, unless you imagine me void of every spark both of gratitude and generosity: an opinion, than which nothing can be more injurious to my sentiments, or more unworthy of yours. Farewell.

LETTER XIII.

MATIUS to CICERO.

I Received great satisfaction from your letter, as it assured me of my holding that rank in your esteem, which I have ever wished and hoped to enjoy. Indeed I never doubted of your good opinion: but the value I set upon it, rendered me solicitous of preserving it without the least blemish. Conscious, however, that I had never given just offence to any candid and honest mind, I was the less disposed to believe that you, whose sentiments are exalted by the cultivation of so many generous arts, could hastily credit any reports to my disadvantage: especially as you were one for whom I had

at all times discovered much sincere good will. A.U. 709.

But as I have the pleasure to find, that you think of me agreeably to my wishes; I will drop this subject, in order to vindicate myself from those calumnies, which you have so often and with such singular generosity opposed. I am perfectly well apprised of the reflections that have been cast upon me since Cæsar's death. It has been imputed to me, I know, that I lament the loss of my friend, and think with indignation on the murderers of the man I loved. "The welfare of our country, say my accusers, (as if they had already made it appear, that the destruction of Cæsar was for the benefit of the commonwealth) "the welfare of our country is to be "preferred to all considerations of amity." It may be so: but I will honestly confess, that I am by no means arrived at this elevated strain of patriotism. Nevertheless, I took no part with Cæsar in our civil dissensions: but neither did I desert my friend, because I disliked his measures. The truth is, I was so far from approving the civil war, that I always thought it unjustifiable; and exerted my utmost endeavours to extinguish those sparks by which it was kindled. In conformity to these sentiments, I did not make use of my friend's victory to the gratification of any lucrative or ambitious purposes

A.U. 709 of my own: as some others most shamefully did, whose interest with Cæsar was much inferior to mine. Far, in truth, from being a gainer by his success, I suffered greatly in my fortunes by that very law which saved many of those who now exult in his death, from the disgrace of being obliged to fly their country². Let me add, that I recommended the vanquished party to his clemency, with the same warmth and zeal as if my own preservation had been concerned. Thus desirous that all my fellow-citizens might enjoy their lives in full security, can I repress the indignation of my heart against the assassins of that man, from whose generosity this privilege was obtained: especially as the same hands were lifted up to his destruction, which had first drawn upon him all the odium and envy of his administration. Yet I am threatened, it seems, with their vengeance, for daring to condemn the deed. Unexampled insolence! that some should glory in the perpetration of those crimes, which others should not be permitted even to deplore! The meanest slave has ever been allowed to indulge without controule, the fears, the sorrows, or the joys of his heart:

² The law alluded to, is probably that which Cæsar enacted for the relief of those who had contracted debts before the commencement of the civil war: of which see rem. 11. p. 260. vol. II.

but these our assertors of *liberty*, as they call A. U. 703: themselves, endeavour to extort from me by their menaces, this common privilege of every creature. Vain and impotent endeavours. No dangers shall intimidate me from acting up to the generous duties of friendship and humanity; persuaded as I have ever been, that death in an honest cause ought never to be shunned, and frequently to be courted. Yet why does it thus move their displeasure, if I only wish that they may repent of what they have perpetrated? for wish, I will acknowledge I do, that both they and all the world may regret the death of Caesar. "But as a member, say they, of the common-wealth, you ought above all things to desire its preservation." Now that I sincerely do so; if the whole tenor of my past conduct, and all the hopes I can reasonably be supposed to entertain, will not sufficiently evince, I shall not attempt to prove it by my professions. I conjure you then to judge of me, not by what others may say, but by the plain tendency of my actions: and if you believe I have any interest in the tranquillity of the republic, be assured that I will have no communication with those, who would impiously disturb its peace. Shall I renounce indeed those patriot principles I steadily pursued in my youth, when warmth and inexperience

I 2

might

A.U. 709 might have pleaded some excuse for errors? Shall I in the sober season of declining age, wantonly unravel at once the whole fair contexture of my better days? Most assuredly not: nor shall I ever give any other offence than in bewailing the severe catastrophe of a most intimate and illustrious friend! Were I disposed to act otherwise, I should scorn to deny it: nor should it be ever said, that I covered my crimes by hypocrisy, and feared to avow what I scrupled not to commit.

But to proceed to the other articles of the charge against me: it is farther alledged, that I presided at those games which the young Octavius exhibited in honour of Cæsar's victories. The charge, I confess, is true: but what connection has an act of mere private duty, with the concerns of the republic? It was an office not only due from me to the memory of my departed friend, but which I could not refuse to that illustrious youth, his most worthy heir. I am reproached also with having been frequent in paying my visits of compliment to Antony: Yet you will find that the very men who impute this as a mark of disaffection to my country, appeared much more frequently at his levée, either to solicit his favours or to receive them. But after all, can there be any thing, let me ask,

ask, more insufferably arrogant than this accusation? ^{A.U. 709.} Cæsar never opposed my associating with whomsoever I thought proper, even tho' it were with persons whom he himself disapproved: and shall the men who have cruelly robbed me of one friend, attempt likewise by their malicious insinuations, to alienate me from another? But the moderation of my conduct will, I doubt not, discredit all reports that may hereafter be raised to my disadvantage: and I am persuaded that even those who hate me for my attachment to Cæsar, would rather choose a friend of my disposition, than of their own. In fine, if my affairs should permit me, it is my resolution to spend the remainder of my days at Rhodes. But if any accident should render it necessary for me to continue at Rome; my actions shall evince, that I am sincerely desirous of my country's welfare. In the mean time, I am much obliged to Trebatius for supplying you with an occasion of so freely laying open to me the amicable sentiments of your heart, as it affords me an additional reason for cultivating a friendship with one whom I have ever been disposed to esteem.

Farewell.

LETTER XIV.

MAREUS BRUTUS and CAIUS CASSIUS,
Prætors³, to MARK ANTONY, Consul.

A. U. 709. **I**F we were not persuaded of your honour and friendship, we should not trouble you with the present application: which in confidence of both, we doubt not of your receiving in the most favourable manner.

We are informed that great numbers of the veteran troops are already arrived in Rome, and that many more are expected by the first of June. Our sentiments would be extremely changed indeed, if we entertained any fears or suspicions with regard to yourself. However as we resigned ourselves entirely to your direction, and in compliance with your advice, not only published an edict, but wrote circular letters in order to dismiss our friends who came to our assistance from the municipal towns; we may justly look upon ourselves as worthy of being admitted into a share of your councils: especially in an article

³ They had been appointed prætors for the present year, by Cæsar. The reader has already been informed, that Brutus and Cassius finding it necessary soon after the assassination of Cæsar, to withdraw from Rome, retired to a villa of the former at Lanuvium: from whence this letter was probably written.

wherein we are particularly concerned. It is our ^{A. U. 709.} joint request therefore, that you would explicitly acquaint us with your intentions, and whether you imagine we can possibly be safe amidst such a multitude of veteran troops, who have even some design, we are told, of replacing the altar⁴ which was erected to Cæsar: a design surely which no-one can wish may meet with your approbation, who has any regard to our credit or security⁵. It has sufficiently appeared, that from the beginning of this affair, we have had a view to the public tranquillity, and have aimed at nothing more than the recovery of our common liberties. No man except yourself has it in his power to deceive us; because we never have trusted, nor ever will trust, any other: and most certainly you have too much integrity to betray the confidence we have reposed in you. Our friends, however, notwithstanding that they have the same reliance upon your good-faith, are greatly alarmed for our safety; as they think so large a body of veterans may much more easily be instigated to violent measures by ill-designing men, than they can be restrained by

⁴ See rem. 3. p. 92. of this vol.

⁵ Because the suffering of divine honours to be paid to Cæsar, would necessarily impress the highest sentiments of him upon the minds of the populace; and consequently tend to incense them against those who were concerned in taking away his life.

A.U. 709. your influence and authority. We intreat you therefore, to return us a full and satisfactory answer. To tell us that you ordered these troops to march to Rome, as intending to move the senate in June next, concerning their⁶ affairs; is amusing us with a very idle and trifling reason: for as you are assured that we shall not attempt to obstruct this⁷ design; from what other quarter can you possibly suspect that it will be opposed? In a word, it cannot be thought that we are too anxious for our own preservation, when it is considered, that no accident can happen to our persons without involving the whole republic in the most dangerous commotions. Farewell.

⁶ Antony's *pretended* reason for drawing together this body of veteran troops, was in order to procure a ratification from the senate of those grants of lands which had been made to them by Cæsar, as a reward of their services: but his *true* reason was to strengthen his hands against those who should attempt to oppose his measures.

⁷ The conspirators had given public assurances to the veteran troops, that they would not endeavour to annul the grants which Cæsar had made in their favour. *Dis.* p. 257.

LETTER XV.

TO CAIUS CASSIUS.

BELIEVE me, my Cassius, the republic is ^{A. U. 709.} the perpetual subject of my meditations, or to express the same thing in other words, you and Marcus Brutus are never out of my thoughts. It is upon you two, indeed, together with Decimus Brutus, that all our hopes depend. Mine are somewhat raised by the glorious conduct of Dolabella, in suppressing the late insurrection^{*}: which had spread so wide and gathered every day such additional strength, that it seemed to threaten destruction to the whole city. But this mob is now so totally quelled, that I think we have nothing farther to fear from any future attempt of the same kind. Many other fears, however, and very considerable ones too, still remain with us: and it entirely rests upon you, in conjunction with your illustrious associates, to remove them. Yet where to advise you to begin for that purpose, I must acknowledge myself at a loss. To say truth, it is the tyrant alone, and not the tyranny, from which we seem to be delivered: for altho' the man indeed

^{*} See rem. 3. p. 92. of this vol.

A. U. 709. is destroyed, we still servilely maintain all his despotic ordinances. We do more: and under the pretence of carrying his designs into execution, we approve of measures which even he himself would never have pursued⁹. And the misfortune is, that I know not where this extravagance will end. When I reflect on the laws that are enacted, on the immunities that are granted, on the immense largesses that are distributed, on the exiles that are recalled, and on the fictitious decrees that are published; the only effect that seems to have been produced by Cæsar's death is, that it has extinguished the sense of our servitude, and the abhorrence of that detestable usurper: as all the disorders into which he threw the republic, still continue. These are the evils therefore, which it is incumbent upon you and your patriot coadjutors to redress: for let not my

⁹ A few days after Cæsar's death, Antony assembled the senate in the temple of Tellus, in order to take into consideration the state of public affairs. The result of their deliberations was, to decree a general act of oblivion of what was past, and to confirm the several nominations to magistracies, and other grants, which had been made by Cæsar. This was a very prudent and necessary measure, in order to preserve the public tranquillity: and it was principally procured by the authority and eloquence of Cicero. But Antony soon perverted it to his own ambitious purposes: for being appointed to inspect the papers of Cæsar, he forged some, and modelled others as best suited his own designs; disposing of every thing as he thought proper, under the authority of this decree. *Dio.* p. 250. 256.

friends

friends imagine, that they have yet completed ^{A. U. 709.} their work. The obligations, it is true, which the republic has already received from you, are far greater than I could have ventured to hope: still however her demands are not entirely satisfied; and she promises herself yet higher services from such brave and generous benefactors. You have revenged her injuries, by the death of her oppressor: but you have done nothing more. For tell me, what has she yet recovered of her former dignity and lustre? Does she not obey the will of that tyrant now he is dead, whom she could not endure when living? And do we not, instead of repealing his public laws, authenticate even his private memorandums? You will tell me, perhaps, (and you may tell me with truth) that I concurred in passing a decree for that purpose. It was in compliance, however, with public circumstances: a regard to which is of much consequence in political deliberations of every kind. But there are some however, who have most immoderately and ungratefully abused the concessions we found it thus necessary to make.

I hope very speedily to discuss this and many other points with you in person. In the mean time be persuaded, that the affection I have ever borne to my country, as well as my particular friendship to yourself, renders the advancement

A.U. 709. ment of your credit and esteem with the public,
 extremely my concern. Farewell.

LETTER XVI.

TO OPP²PIUS².

THE sentiments and advice which your letter has so freely given me in relation to my leaving Italy³, together with what you said to Atticus in a late conversation upon this subject, have greatly contributed, he can bear me witness, to dispel those doubts that occurred on which-ever side I viewed this question. I have ever thought indeed, that no man was more capable of forming a right judgment, nor more faithful in communicating it, than yourself: as I am sure I very particularly experienced, in the beginning of the late civil wars. For when I consulted you in regard to my following Pompey, or remaining in Italy; your advice, I remember, was, that "I should act as my honour directed." This sufficiently discovered your opinion: and I could not but look with admira-

² The MSS. vary in the name of the person to whom this letter is addressed, some writing it *Appius*, and others *Oppius*. If the latter be the true reading, perhaps he is the same of whom some account has been given in rem. 9. p. 134. vol. ii.

³ See rem. 2. p. 86. of this vol.

tion on so remarkable an instance of your sincerity. For notwithstanding your strong attachment to Cæsar, who, you had reason to think, would have been better pleased if I had pursued a different conduct; yet you rather chose I should act agreeably to my honour, than in conformity to his inclination. My friendship for you, however, did not take its rise from this period: for I was sensible that I enjoyed a share in your esteem, long before the time of which I am speaking. I shall ever remember indeed, the generous services you conferred both upon myself and my family, during the great misfortunes which I suffered in my exile: and the strict intimacy in which we conversed with each other after my return, as well as the sentiments which upon all occasions I professed to entertain of you, are circumstances which none who were inclined to observe them, could possibly overlook. But you gave me a most distinguishing proof of the good opinion you had conceived of my constancy and fidelity, by the unreserved resignation of your heart to me, after the death of Cæsar. I should think myself therefore a disgrace to human nature, if I did not justify these your favourable sentiments, by every kind of good office in my power, as well as by the return of my warmest affection. Continue yours to me, my dear Op-

ness

pius,

A.U. 709. pius, I intreat you: a request however, which I prefer more in compliance with the customary form, than as thinking it in the least necessary. I recommend all my affairs in general to your protection, and leave it to Atticus to inform you in what particular points I desire your services. When I shall be more at leisure, you may expect a longer letter. In the mean time take care of your health, as the most agreeable instance you can give me of your friendship. Farewell.

LETTER XVII.

TO TREBATIUS.

I Am the more enamoured with this city⁴, because I find you are much the favourite of every body in it. But I know not, in truth, where you are otherwise: and I should rather have told you, that even the absence of your freed-man Rufio is no less regretted among them,

⁴ Cicero, after much debate with himself concerning the voyage which he mentions in the preceding letter; at length fixed his resolution and embarked. He sailed along the western coast of Italy, towards Rhegium: but came ashore every night in order to lodge at the villa of some friend. He was in this manner pursuing his voyage into Greece, when he wrote the present letter, from Velia: a sea-port town on the coast of Lucania.

than if he were a person of as much consequence A. U. 709.
 as you and I. However I by no means disap-
 prove of your having called him from hence,
 in order to superintend the buildings you are
 carrying on in the Lupercal^s. For notwith-
 standing your house at Velia is altogether as agree-
 able as that which you have in Rome; yet I
 should prefer the latter to all the possessions you
 enjoy here. Nevertheless, if you should take
 the opinion of a man whose advice you seldom
 reject, you will not part with your patrimony
 on the banks of the noble Heles, nor forsake a
 villa which had once the honour of belonging
 to Papirius: an intention which the citizens of
 Velia are in some fear lest you should entertain.
 But altho' it be incommoded indeed by the great
 concourse of strangers who visit the adjoining
 grove; yet that objection may easily be removed,
 you know, by cutting down⁶ this impertinent

^s A range of buildings in Rome, so called from an antient temple of the same name which had been formerly erected upon that spot to the god Pan. *Dion. Halicarn. l. 24.*

⁶ Groves were generally consecrated to some divinity; as this seems to have been, by the number of strangers who probably frequented it on a religious account. Instead of *lucum* therefore, which is the reading adopted by Manutius, and followed in the translation, some of the commentators have thought it should be *lotum*; because, if it were a consecrated grove, it could not be cut down without committing an act of impiety. But this objection is founded upon the mistake that Cicero spoke in a serious sense, what he seems plainly to have intended in a ludicrous one.

A.U. 709. plantation: which will prove a very considerable advantage likewise both to your pocket and your prospect. To speak seriously; it is a great convenience, especially in such distracted times as the present, to be possessed of an estate which affords you a refuge from Rome, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and in a place where you are so universally beloved. To these considerations I will add, my dear Trebatius, that, perhaps, it may be for my advantage also that you should not part with this villa. But whatever you may determine, take care both of yourself and my affairs: and expect to see me, if the gods permit, before the end of the year.

I have purloined from Sextius Fadius, one of Nico's disciples, a treatise which the latter has written concerning the pleasures of the palate. Agreeable physician! how easily will he make me a convert to his doctrine! Our friend Bassus was so jealous of this treasure, that he endeavoured to conceal it from me: but I imagine, by the freedom of your table-indulgencies, that he has been less reserved in communicating the secrets of it to you.—The wind has just now turned to a favourable point, so that I must bid you farewell.

Velia, July the 20th.

L E T.

LETTER XVIII.

To the Same.

YOU see the influence you have over me: A.U. 709.
 tho' indeed it is not greater than what you
 are justly entitled to, from that equal return of
 friendship you make to mine. I could not there-
 fore be easy in the reflection, I will not say of
 having absolutely refused, but of not having com-
 plied however with the request you made me,
 when we were lately together. Accordingly, as
 soon as I set sail from Velia, I employed myself
 in drawing up the treatise you desired, upon
 the plan of Aristotle's topics⁷: as indeed I
 could not look upon a city in which you are
 so generally beloved, without being reminded
 of my friend. I now send you the produce of
 my meditations: which I have endeavoured to
 express with all the perspicuity that a subject of
 this nature will admit. Nevertheless, if some
 passages should appear dark; you must do me

⁷ The treatise here mentioned, is still extant among Cicero's works: and appears to be a sort of epitome of what Aristotle had long before published upon the same subject. The principal design of it is, to point out the several sources from whence arguments upon every question may be derived.

A.U.709. the justice to remember, that no science can be rendered perfectly intelligible, without the assistance of a master to explain and apply its rules. To send you no farther for an instance, than to your own profession: could a knowledge of the law be acquired merely from books? Undoubtedly it could not: for altho' the treatises which have been written upon that subject, are extremely numerous; yet they are by no means of themselves sufficient instructors, without the help of some learned guide to enlighten their obscurities. However, with respect to the observations in the present performance; if you give them a frequent and attentive perusal, you will certainly be able to enter into their meaning: but the ready application of them, can only be attained by repeated exercise. And in this exercise I shall not fail to engage you, if I should return safe into Italy, and find the republic in a state of repose. Farewell.

Rhegium^s, July the 28th.

^s A sea-port upon the western point of Calabria, opposite to Sicily: it is now called *Regio*.

LETTER XIX.

BRUTUS and CASSIUS, Prætors⁹, to ANTONY,
Consul.

THE letter we have received from you, A.U. 709.
is altogether agreeable to your late contumelious and menacing edict, and by no means becoming *you* to have written to *us*. We have in no sort, Antony, given you any just provocation: nor could we have imagined, that you would look upon it as any thing extraordinary, if invested as we are with the high authority of prætors, we thought proper in a public manifesto to signify our requests to the consul. But if it raises your indignation that we presumed to take this liberty as prætors, allow us to lament, that you should not indulge us in it at least as friends.

We receive it as an instance of your justice, that you deny ever having complained of our

⁹ The prætors could not legally absent themselves from Rome for above ten days, unless they obtained a special dispensation from the senate for that purpose. Brutus and Cassius therefore not thinking it safe to trust themselves in the city, published a sort of manifesto directed to Antony as consul, requesting him to move the senate for this license in their favour. Antony, instead of complying with their request, seems to have answered it by publishing a manifesto on his part, which was followed likewise by a private letter that produced the present epistle.

A.U. 709. levying troops and contributions, and making applications to the armies both at home and abroad to rise in our defence: a charge, which we likewise disavow in every particular. We cannot but wonder, however, since you were silent upon this head, that you should be so little able to command yourself upon another, as to reproach us with the death of Cæsar.

We leave it to your own reflections to determine what sentiments it ought to create in us, that the prætors of Rome, in order to preserve the tranquillity and liberties of the commonwealth, cannot publish a manifesto declaring their desire of retiring from the execution of their office, without being insulted by the consul. 'Tis in vain, however, that you would intimidate us by your arms: for it would ill become the spirit we have shewn, to be discouraged by dangers of any kind. As little should Antony attempt to usurp an authority over those, to whom he is himself indebted for the liberty he enjoys. To the free and independent, the menaces of any man are perfectly impotent. Had we a design therefore of having recourse to arms; your letter would be altogether ineffectual to deter us from our purpose. But you are well convinced, that no consideration can prevail with us to rekindle the flames of a civil war: and perhaps
you

you artfully threw out these menaces, in order A. U. 709.
to persuade the world that our pacific measures
are the effect, not of choice, but timidity.

To speak plainly our sentiments; we wish to
see you raised to the highest honours: but to hon-
ours that are conferred by a free republic. It is
our desire likewise not to engage with you in any
contests: but we must add, that the possession of
our liberties is of far higher value in our esteem
than the enjoyment of your friendship. Well
consider what you undertake, and how far you
may be able to carry it into execution; reflect-
ing, not how many years Cæsar was permitted
to live, but how short a period he was suffered
to reign¹. In the mean while, we implore the
gods to inspire you with such counsels as may
tend to the advantage both of yourself, and of
the commonwealth. But should they prove other-
wise, we wish that the consequence may be as
little detrimental to your own interest, as shall
be consistent with the dignity and safety of the
republic.

August the 4th.

¹ Cæsar did not continue longer than five months in the
peaceable enjoyment of his usurpation: for he returned to
Rome from the conquest of Pompey's sons in Spain, in the
month of October 708, and was assassinated in the March
following. *Vel. Patere*, ii, 56.

LETTER XX.

TO PLANCUS².

A.U. 709. **I** Had left Rome, and was actually on my voyage to Greece, when I was recalled by the general voice of the republic³: but the conduct of Marc Antony ever since my return, has not

² Some general account of Plancus has already been given in rem. 6. p. 221. vol. ii. In the beginning of the present year he was appointed by Caesar, governor of the farther Gaul: where he now was, at the head of three legions. He is said during his residence in that province, to have founded the city of Lions. Upon the death of Caesar, to whom he had been warmly attached, Cicero employed all his art to engage him on the side of the senate: and Plancus after much hesitation at length declared himself accordingly. But this declaration seems to have been entirely the effect of a belief, that the rupture between Antony and the senate was upon the point of being accommodated: it is certain at least, that it was not sincere. For Plancus soon afterwards betrayed the cause he had thus professed to support, and went over with his troops to Antony. *Pigh. Annal.* ii. 465. *Senec. Ep.* 91. *Vel. Patert.* ii. 63. See note 11. p. 384. of this vol.

³ The principal motive of Cicero's intended voyage into Greece, was in order to avoid the danger of taking part in a civil war, which he apprehended would soon break out between Antony and young Pompey; the latter being expected from Spain, at the head of a considerable army. But as his leaving Italy at so critical and important a conjuncture, might justly expose him to the censure of unworthily deserting the republic; he was long and greatly embarrassed between the desire of preserving his character on the one side, and of securing his person on the other: the two points which seem throughout his whole life to have held him in perpetual suspense. However, he at length embarked; but he no sooner sailed than he repented, as usual, of the step he had taken.

permitted

permitted me to enjoy a moment of repose. The ^{A.U. 709.} ferocity (for to call it pride would be imputing a vice to him which is nothing uncommon) the ferocity of his temper is so excessive, that he cannot bear a word, or even a look, which is animated with the least spirit of liberty. It is this that fills my heart with a thousand disquietudes: but disquietudes, in which my own preservation is by no means concerned. No, my friend, I have nothing farther to wish with respect to myself; whether I consider the years to which I am arrived*, the actions that I have performed, or the glory (if that may be mentioned as of any value in the account) with which they have been crowned. All my anxiety is for our country alone; and the more so, my dear Plancus, as the time appointed for

Nevertheless he pursued his voyage, and arrived in Sicily; from whence he purposed to stretch over into Greece: but in attempting this passage, he was blown back by contrary winds on the coast of Italy. Upon his going ashore in order to refresh himself, he was informed by some of the principal inhabitants of that part of the country who were just arrived from Rome, that there were great hopes Antony would accommodate affairs to the general satisfaction of all parties. This news was followed by a letter from Atticus pressing him to renounce his intended voyage, as also by an interview with Brutus, who likewise expressed his disapprobation of that scheme. Upon these considerations therefore he gave up all farther thoughts of Greece, and immediately returned to Rome. *Kid. Ad Br.* xiv. 13, 22. xv. 19, 20, 21, 33. xvi. 6, 7.

* Cicero was at this time in his 63d year.

A. U. 709. your succession to the consular office ^{is} so remote, that it is rather to be wished, than expected, that we should be able to preserve our liberties so long alive. What rational hopes indeed can possibly be entertained, where a commonwealth is totally oppressed by the arms of the most violent and outrageous of men; where neither the senate, nor the people have any authority; where neither laws nor justice prevail; and in one word, where there is not the least trace or shadow of civil government remaining? But as you receive, I imagine, the public accounts of what is transacted amongst us; I need not descend into a detail of particulars. Let me rather, in consequence of that affection I bear you, and which has been still increasing from our earliest youth; let me rather remind and exhort you, to turn all your thoughts and cares towards the republic. If it should not be utterly destroyed ere you enter upon the consular office, it may without difficulty be steered right: Tho' I will add, that much vigilance as well as great good fortune must concur, in order to preserve it to that desirable period. But I hope we may see you here, somewhat before that time shall

^s Plancus was in the number of those whom Cæsar had named to the consulate, in that general designation of magistrates which he made a short time before his death. But as Plancus stood last in the list, his turn was not to commence till the year 711.

arrive

arrive. Mean while, besides the inducements A.U. 709,
 that arise to me from my regard to the well-being
 of the republic, you may be assured that from
 my particular attachment likewise to yourself,
 I shall exert my utmost efforts for the advance-
 ment of your credit and honours. By these means
 I shall have the satisfaction to discharge at once
 the duties I owe, both to my country and to my
 friend: to that country which is the object of
 my warmest affections, and to that friend whose
 amity I would most religiously cultivate.

I am extremely rejoiced, though by no means
 surprised, to find that you treat Furnius⁶ agree-
 ably to his rank and merit. Be assured that
 whatever favours you shall think proper to confer
 upon him, I shall consider them as so many im-
 mediate instances of your regard to myself.
 Farewell.

⁶ He was lieutenant to Plancus in Gaul.

LETTER XXI.

DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul⁷ elect, to CICERO.

A. U. 709. **I**F I entertained the least doubt of your inclinations to serve me, I should be extremely copious in my solicitations for that purpose: but I have strongly persuaded myself, that my interest is already a part of your care.

I led my army against the most interior inhabitants of the Alps, not so much from an ambition, of being saluted with the title of *imperator*⁸; as in order to comply with the martial spirit of my troops, and to strengthen their attachment to our cause. In both these views, I have, I think, succeeded: as the soldiers have had an opportunity by this measure of experiencing the

⁷ Decimus Brutus was nominated by Cæsar to be colleague with Plancus: of whose appointment to the consular office, mention has been made in rem. 5. on the preceding epistle. Soon after the rest of the conspirators found it necessary to leave Rome, Decimus withdrew into Cisalpine Gaul, in order to take possession of that province which had been allotted to him by Cæsar, and to put himself in a posture of defence against the attempts which Antony was meditating. Shortly after his arrival in that province, he employed his troops in an expedition against certain inhabitants of the neighbouring mountains: and having happily executed this scheme, he wrote the following letter to request Cicero's suffrage in procuring him those distinctions which the senate usually decreed to their successful generals.

⁸ See vol. 1. p. 1. rem. 1.

courage and the generosity of their general. I A.U.709
 was engaged with the most warlike of these people: and have taken and destroyed great numbers of their forts. In short, I thought the action sufficiently considerable, to send an account of it to the senate. I hope therefore you will support my pretensions with your suffrage: as it will at the same time be greatly contributing to the credit of the common cause. Farewell.

LETTER XXII.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul elect.

IT is of much consequence to the success of this epistle, whether it reaches you in an anxious, or an easy hour. Accordingly, I have directed the bearer to watch the favourable moment of delivering it into your hands: as there is a time, my friend, when a letter, no less than a visit, may prove extremely unseasonable. But if he should observe the caution I have enjoined him; and this should find you, as I hope it will, in a state of mind perfectly serene and undisturbed; I doubt not of your ready compliance with the request I am going to make.

Lucius

A.U. 709.

Lucius Lamia offers himself as a candidate, at the ensuing election of prætors. There is no man with whom I live in an equal degree of familiarity: as we are intimately indeed united by a long acquaintance. But what greatly likewise recommends him to me is, that nothing affords me more entertainment than his company. To this I must add, the infinite obligations I received from him in my affair with Clodius. He was at that time at the head of the equestrian order; and he entered with so much spirit into my cause, that the consul Gabinius commanded him to withdraw from Rome; an indignity never offered before to any citizen of the republic. As the world has not forgotten what he thus suffered upon my account; I am sure it would be the highest reproach upon my character if I did not remember it myself: and therefore, my dear friend, be well assured that the good or ill success of Lamia in his present pursuit, will no less sensibly affect me, than if I were personally concerned. Notwithstanding therefore the illustrious character which Lamia bears, together with the great popularity he has acquired by the magnificence of the games he exhibited when he was Ædile, yet I am labouring with as much assiduity to promote his interest, as if he had none of these advantages to recommend him.

If then I possess that share in your affection, which A.U. 709.
 I am well persuaded I enjoy; let me intreat you
 to write to Lupus to secure the votes of those
 equestrian centuries, over which you bear an un-
 limited sway. But not to detain you with a mul-
 tiplicity of words, I will conclude all with most
 sincerely assuring you, that altho' there is no-
 thing, my dear Brutus, which I have not reason
 to expect from your friendship; yet you can in
 no instance more effectually oblige me, than by
 complying with my present request. Farewell.

LETTER XXIII.

To the Same⁹.

THERE is none of my friends with whom
 I live in so strict an intimacy, as with La-
 mia. To say that I am much indebted to his
 good offices, would not be speaking of them in
 the terms they deserve: for the truth is, (and it
 is a truth of which the whole republic is sensible)
 he has conferred upon me the highest and most
 generous obligations. Lamia, after having pas-
 sed thro' the office of Ædile with the greatest splen-
 dor and magnificence, now offers himself as a can-

⁹ This letter seems to have been a kind of duplicate of the
 former: as it is written to the same person, and upon the
 same occasion.

didate

A. U. 709. didate for the prætorship: and it is universally acknowledged, that he wants neither interest nor dignity to support his pretensions. However, the opposition he is likely to meet with from his competitors is so strong, that I have many fears for the event: and therefore think myself obliged to be his general solicitor upon this occasion. I well know how much it is in your power to serve me in this affair: and I have no doubt of your inclination. Be assured then, my dear Brutus, that you cannot more sensibly oblige me, than by assisting Lamia in his present pursuit: and it is with all the warmth of my heart that I intreat you to exert your utmost interest for that purpose. Farewell.

L E T T E R XXIV.

To CAIUS CASSIUS.

IT gives me great pleasure to find, that my late speech^{*} has received your approbation. If I could more frequently enforce the

^{*} Upon Cicero's return to Rome, (see rem. 3. p 134. of this vol.) he received a summons from Antony to attend a meeting of the senate, which was to be holden the next morning: but as the business of this meeting was to decree certain divine honours to the memory of Cæsar, our author excused himself from being present. The following day however, Antony being absent, Cicero ventured to appear in the senate: when he delivered the speech to which he here

same sentiments, the liberties of the republic A.U. 709.
 might easily be recovered. But that far more
 desperate and detestable scoundrel ^a than he ^b at
 whose death you said, "the worst of all villains is
 "expired," is watching for a pretence to begin
 his murderous purposes: and his single view in
 charging me with having advised the killing of
 Cæsar, is merely to excite the veteran soldiers
 against my life. But this is a danger which I
 am not afraid to hazard, since he gives me a share
 with you in the honour of that glorious deed.
 Hence it is, however, that neither Piso who first
 ventured to inveigh against the measures of An-
 tony, nor myself who made a speech to the
 same purpose about a month ^c afterwards, nor
 Publius Servilius who followed my example, can
 any of us appear with safety in the senate. For
 this inhuman gladiator has evidently a design up-
 on our lives: and he hoped to have rendered me
 the first victim of his cruel vengeance. With
 this sanguinary view he entered the senate on the
 19th of September, having several days before
 retired to the villa of Metellus, in order to pre-
 pare an inflammatory speech against me ^d. But

alludes, and which is the first of those that are called his
Philippics. See life of Cic. iii. 81.

^a Antony. ^b Cæsar.

^c The speech mentioned in the preceding remark.

^d It was in answer to this speech that Cicero composed
 his second Philippic: which however he did not deliver. For,

A. U. 709. who shall reconcile the silent meditations of eloquence, with the noisy revels of lewdness and debauchery? Accordingly it was the opinion of all his audience, (as I have already, I believe, mentioned to you in a former letter,) that he could not so properly be said to have delivered a speech, as to have discharged, with his usual indecency, the horrid fumes of his scandalous intemperance.

You are persuaded, you tell me, that my credit and eloquence will be able to produce some good effect. And some indeed they have produced; considering the sad situation of our affairs: They have rendered the people sensible, that there are three persons of consular rank, who because they are in the interest of the republic, and have spoken their sentiments in the senate with freedom, cannot attend that assembly without the danger of being assassinated. And this is all the good you are to expect from my oratory.

A certain relation of yours ⁴ is so captivated with his new alliance, that he no longer concerns himself in the success of your games; but on the contrary is mortified to the last degree at those peals of applause with which your brother was

by the advice of his friends, he absented himself from this meeting of the senate, as they did not think it safe for him to be present. *Manut.*

⁴ Lepidus is supposed to be the person here meant: as he was related to Cassius by his own marriage, and had lately married his son to Antony's daughter.

distinguished ⁵. Another of your family ⁶ has A.U. 709. been softened by some grants, which it is pretended that Cæsar had designed to confer upon him. This however, might be borne with patience: but is it not utterly beyond all indurance, that there should be a man who dares openly avow that he supports the measures of that scoundrel Antony, with the hopes that his son will be chosen consul when you and Brutus are intitled to be candidates for that office? As to our friend Lucius Cotta, a fatal despair (for so he terms it himself) has almost entirely driven him from the senate. Lucius Cæsar, that firm and excellent patriot, is prevented from coming thither by his ill state of health: and Servius Sulpicius, who is a true friend to the cause of liberty, and whose authority might be of infinite service in the present conjuncture, is unhappily absent from Rome. After having mentioned these, I must take the liberty to say, that I cannot add any others, excepting the consuls elect, who may be justly deemed as well-wishers to the republic. The truth is, these are the only persons upon whose

⁵ Brutus and Cassius were obliged as prætors, to exhibit certain games in honour of Apollo, with which the public were annually entertained on the 3d of July: but as they had withdrawn themselves from Rome, these games were conducted by the brother of Cassius.

⁶ It is not known to whom Cicero alludes in this place, nor in the period immediately following.

A.U. 709. advice and authority the commonwealth can depend. And small indeed would their number be, even in the best of times: how unequal then must their strength be found, to combat against the worst? All our hopes therefore rest entirely upon you and Brutus; I mean, if you have not withdrawn from us with a view only to your own preservation: for if that should be the case, we have nothing, alas! to hope neither from Brutus, nor from you. But if, on the contrary, you are forming some glorious enterprize, worthy of your exalted characters; I doubt not that the republic by your assistance, will soon recover her liberties: and I have only to wish, that I may not be destroyed ere that happy day shall arrive. In the mean time, my best services neither are, nor shall be wanting to your family: and whether they should apply to me for that purpose, or not, I shall never fail to give them proofs of my friendship towards you. Farewell.

LETTER XXVI

TO PLANCUS:

Agreeably to the friendship which subsists between us, my services should not have been wanting to advance your dignities⁷; if I could have been present in the senate consistently with my honour or my safety. But no man can freely deliver his opinion in that assembly, without being exposed to the violences of a military force, that are licensed to commit their outrages with full impunity: and it would ill become my rank and character to speak upon public affairs in a place, where I am more attentively observed, and more closely surrounded by soldiers, than by senators. In any instance of private concern, my best offices shall not be wanting to you: nor shall they indeed even in those of a public nature, whatever hazard I may run, where my appearance is absolutely necessary to promote your interest. But where it may be equally advanced without my concurrence; suffer me, I intreat you, to pay a proper regard to my own dignity and preservation. Farewell.

⁷ The occasion on which Plancus had applied to Cicero for his services in the senate, does not appear.

LETTER XXVI.

TO CAIUS CASSIUS.

A. U 709. **T**HE malignant spirit of your friend^a, breaks out every day with greater and more open violence. To instance, in the first place, the statue which he has lately erected near the rostrum, to Cæsar: under which he has inscribed, TO THE EXCELLENT FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; intimating, that you and your heroic associates are to be considered, not only as assassins but parricides. In which number I am likewise included: for this outrageous man represents me as the principal adviser and promoter of your most glorious enterprise. Would to heaven the charge were true! for had I been a party in your councils, I should have put it out of his power thus to perplex and embarrass our affairs^b. But this was a point

^a Antony.

^b Cicero frequently reproaches the conspirators, with having committed a capital mistake in sparing Antony when they destroyed Cæsar: an error which our author would have prevented, it seems, had they admitted him into their councils. But it may be affirmed, and upon the authority of Cicero himself) that nothing could have been more unjustifiable, than to have rendered Antony a joint victim with Cæsar. 'Tis true, there was an ancient law subsisting, by which every one was authorised to lift up his sword against the man, who should discover any designs of invading the public liberties. But Antony was so far from having

which

which depended upon yourselves to determine: A. U. 709.
 and since the opportunity is now over, I can only wish that I were capable of giving you any effectual advice. But the truth is, I am utterly at a loss in what manner to act myself: for to what purpose is resistance, where one cannot oppose force by force?

It is evidently the intent of Cæsar's party, to revenge his death. And accordingly Antony being on the 2d of October last presented to the people by Canutius⁹, mentioned the generous deliverers of our country in terms, that traitors alone deserve. He scrupled not to assert likewise, that you had acted intirely by my advice; and that Canutius also was under the same influence. He had the mortification however to leave the rostrum with great disgrace. In a word, you may judge what are the designs of this faction by their having seized the appointments of your lieutenant¹: for does not their conduct in this instance sufficiently declare, that they considered this money as going to be remitted

given indications of this kind at Cæsar's death, that Cicero in a letter written to Atticus soon afterwards, tells him, he looked upon Antony as a man too much devoted to the indulgencies of a luxurious life, to be inclined to form any schemes destructive of the public repose: *quem quidem ego* (says he) *epularum magis arbitror rationem habere, quam quidquam mali cogitare.* Plut. in vit. Publicol. Ad At. vi. 3.

⁹ He was one of the tribunes for the present year.

¹ As proconsul of Syria: to which province Cassius was probably on his way, when this letter was written.

A.U. 709. to a public enemy? Wretched condition indeed! that we who scorned to submit to a master, should more ignobly crouch to one of our fellow slaves! Nevertheless, I am still inclined to flatter myself, that we are not quite deprived of all hopes of being delivered by your heroic efforts? But where then, let me ask, are your troops? And with this question I will conclude my letter: as I had rather leave the rest to be suggested by your own reflections, than by mine. Farewell.

LETTER XXVII.

TO CORNIFICIUS.

STratorius has given me an ample account of the sad situation of affairs in your province². Oh, my friend, what insufferable outrages are committed, in every part of the Roman dominions! But those which have been offered to yourself are so much the less to be borne, as they are aggravated by the superior veneration which is due to your illustrious rank and character. Notwithstanding therefore, that your great and generous spirit may incline you to look upon these insults with calmness, and perhaps

² Of Africa. See rem. 6. p. 61. of this vol.

with

with indifference, yet you ought by no means to A.U. 709.
suffer them to pass unchastised.

The news of Rome, I well know, is regularly transmitted to you: otherwise I would take upon myself to be your informer; and particularly of the late attempt of Octavius³. The fact laid to his charge, is considered by the populace as a mere fiction of Antony, in order to gain a pretence to seize upon the young man's estate. But the more penetrating and better sort, not only credit the report, but highly approve the design. Indeed, the hopes of the republic are greatly turned towards Octavius: as there is nothing which his generous thirst of glory, 'tis believed, will not animate him to perform. My friend Antony at the same time is so sensible of his being generally detested, that altho' he discovered the

³ "Octavius, in order to maintain by stratagem what he could not gain by force, formed a design against Antony's life, and actually provided certain slaves to assassinate him: who were discovered and seized with their poignards in Antony's house." Thus far Dr. Middleton; who might have added (as a learned critic has remarked) that Cicero himself, together with his nephew Quintus, were charged by Antony with being accomplices in this plot: and that the charge appears to have been true. For tho' in the present letter indeed, Cicero talks of this affair, as if he was no otherwise acquainted with it than by common report; yet in a speech which he afterwards made in the senate, when Antony had retired into Gaul, taking notice of the above-mentioned accusation, he avows and glories in the charge. *List of Cic. iii. 89. Tunstall's observ. on the letters between Cic. and Brut. p. 142. Philip. iii. 7, 8.*

A.U. 709. assassins in his house, yet he would not venture to make the affair public. He set out for Brundisium on the 9th of October, in order to meet the four legions[†] that are returning from Macedonia: he hopes by bribing them over to his interest to conduct them to Rome, and with their assistance to fix the yoke upon our necks. Thus you see the situation of the republic! if a republic indeed it may with any propriety be called, where all is in a state of intestine war. I frequently lament your fortune in having been born so late, as never to have tasted the happiness of living in a sound and well-regulated commonwealth. You remember the time, however, when there was a prospect at least, of better days: but now that prospect is no more! How in truth should it any longer subsist, after Antony dared to declare in a general assembly of the people, that "Canutius affected to rank himself with those[‡] who could never appear in Rome, so long as he preserved his life and authority." But thanks to philosophy for having taught me to indure this and every other mortification, which human nature can possibly suffer: and indeed it has not only cured me of all my disquietudes,

[†] These were part of that army which Cæsar intended to lead against the Parthians; and which he had sent before him into Macedonia, to wait his arrival for that purpose.

[‡] The conspirators.

tudes, but armed my breast against every future A. U. 709, assault of fortune. And let me advise you to fortify yourself with the same resolution, in the full persuasion, that nothing but guilt deserves to be considered as a real evil. But these are reflections which you know much better how to make, than I can instruct you.

Stratorius has always been highly in my esteem; but he has rendered himself more particularly so by the great diligence, fidelity and judgment he discovers in the management of your affairs.— Take care of your health, as the most pleasing instance you can give me of your friendship. Farewell,

LETTER XXVIII.

To the Same.

MY very intimate and most accomplished friend Caius Anicius, has obtained a titular legation* into Africa, in order to transact some business relating to his private concerns in that province. Let me therefore intreat your best offices to him upon all occasions, and that you would give him your assistance for the more easy and expeditious dispatch of his affairs. But above all (as it is superior to all in my friend's

* See rem. 8. p. 84. of this vol.

A.U. 709. estimation) I recommend the dignity of his rank and character to your peculiar regard: and accordingly I make it my request, that you would appoint lictors to attend him. This is a compliment which I always spontaneously paid during my own proconsulate, to those of senatorial rank who came into my province; and which I have ever likewise myself received upon the same occasions: as indeed it is what I have both heard and observed to have been generally practised by proconsuls of the greatest distinction. You will act then in the same manner, my dear Cornificius, in the present instance, if I have any share in your affection; and in all other respects will consult the honour and interest of my friend: assuring yourself that you cannot confer upon me a more acceptable service. Farewell.

LETTER XXIX.

TO TIRO.

I See into your scheme: you have a design that *your* letters as well as mine ⁷ should make their appearance in public. But tell

⁷ It appears from an epistle to Atticus, that Cicero had formed a design about this time of publishing a collection of his letters. It is probable however that the greater part of those which are now extant, were sent into the world at dif-

me how happened it, that you who are wont A. U. 709. to be the supreme judge and critic of my writings, should be guilty of so inaccurate an expression as to desire me "*faithfully*" to preserve "my health?" That adverb surely can have no business there: as its proper employment is to attend upon some word that imports a moral obligation. In figurative language its use indeed is various: as it may be applied even to inanimate and intellectual objects, provided (as Theophrastus observes) the metaphor be not too bold and unnatural. But we will reserve this for a conversation when we meet,

Demetrius has been here: but I had the address to avoid both him and his retinue.

ferent times, and by different hands, after his decease: as there are many of them which one can scarce suppose that either himself, or any friend who had a regard to his memory, would have suffered to come abroad. *Vid. Ad At. xvi. 5.*

It is impossible, perhaps, to determine precisely, wherein the impropriety of this expression consisted: as it does not appear from the original whether Tiro spoke of his own health or of Cicero's. In the translation however it is applied to the latter: as it seems to render the expression less critically just. For as Tiro was Cicero's slave, the care of his health was a duty which the former owed to the latter, as a necessary means of enabling him to perform those services to which Cicero had a right. According therefore to our author's own remark concerning the literal use of the word *fidelis*, Tiro might very properly have applied it in the sense here mentioned. But there was no such duty owing from the master to the slave: and consequently Tiro could not in strict propriety have applied it to Cicero.

Doubtless,

A.U. 709. Doubtless, you will regret that you lost the opportunity of seeing him. It is an opportunity however which you may still recover: for he returns, it seems, to-morrow. Accordingly I purpose to leave this place the next morning.

I am extremely uneasy about your health: and intreat you not to omit any means that may contribute to its re-establishment. It is thus that you will render me insensible of your absence, and abundantly discharge all the services I require at your hands.

I am obliged to your good offices towards Cuspius; for I greatly interest myself in the success of his affairs. Adieu.

LETTER XXX.

TO CORNIFICIUS.

Quintus Turius, who was an African merchant of great probity, as well as of an honourable family, is lately dead. He has appointed Cneius Saturninus, Sextus Aufidius, and Caius Anneius, together with Quintus Confidius Gallus, Lucius Servilius Posthumus, and Caius Rubellius, all of them men of the same worthy character as himself, his joint heirs. I find you have already treated them in so generous a manner,

ner, that they have more occasion for my acknowledgments to you than my recommendation: and indeed the favours they gratefully profess to have received from your hands, are more considerable than I should have ventured perhaps to request. Nevertheless, as I perfectly well know the regard you pay to my recommendation, I will take courage; and intreat you to add to those services which you have already, without my solicitation, so liberally conferred upon them. But what I am particularly to desire is, that you would not suffer Eros Turius, the testator's freedman, to continue to embezzle his late patron's effects. In every other instance also I recommend their interest to your protection; assuring you that you will receive much satisfaction from the regard and attachment of these my illustrious friends. Again and again therefore I very earnestly recommend them to your good offices. Farewell.

LETTER XXXI.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul elect.

A.U. 709. **W**HEN our friend Lupus arrived with your dispatches, I had retired from Rome⁹, to a place where I thought I could be most secure from danger. For this reason, notwithstanding he took care that your letter¹ should be delivered into my hands, and continued some days in the city, yet he returned without receiving my answer. However, I came back hither on the 9th of this month², when I immediately, as my first and principal concern, paid a visit to Pansa³: from whom I had the satisfaction of hearing such an account of you, as was most agreeable to my wishes. As you wanted not any exhortations to engage you

⁹ Soon after Cicero's late return to Rome, (see rem. 3. p. 134. of this vol.) he came to an open rupture with Antony. He found it necessary therefore for his security to remove from the city to some of his villas near Naples. *Life of Cic.* iii. 87.

¹ The same probably which stands the 21st in the present book, p. 138.

² December. Antony had just before left Rome, in order to march his army into Cisalpine Gaul. Upon the news of this retreat Cicero immediately returned to the city. *Life of Cic.* iii. 98.

³ Consul elect for the ensuing year.

in the noblest enterprize ⁴ that stands recorded A. U. 709.
in history; so I am persuaded they are altogether unnecessary in the present conjuncture. It may not be improper, nevertheless, just to intimate that the whole expectations of the Roman people, and all their hopes of liberty, are intirely fixed upon you. If you constantly bear in mind (what I well know is ever in your thoughts) the glorious part you have already atchieved, most undoubtedly you can never forget how much there still remains for you to perform. In fact, should that man to whom I always declared myself a friend till he openly and forwardly took up arms against the republic; should Antony possess himself of your province ⁵, I see not the least possibility of our preservation. I join my earnest intercessions therefore, with those of the whole republic, that you would finish what you have so happily begun, and deliver us for ever from the tyranny of a despotic government. This patriot-task belongs particularly to yourself: and Rome, or to speak more properly, every nation throughout the world, not only expects but requires their deliverance at your hands. But I am sensible (as I have already said) that you need no exhor-

⁴ The killing of Cæsar.

⁵ Cisalpine Gaul.

A. U. 709. tations to animate you for this purpose. I will spare my admonitions therefore, and rather assure you (what indeed is more properly my part) that my most zealous and active services shall always be exerted for your interest. Be well persuaded then, that not only for the sake of the republic, which is dearer to me than my life, but from my particular regard likewise to yourself, I shall omit no opportunity of forwarding your glorious designs, and of promoting those honours you so justly deserve. Farewell.

LETTER XXXII.

TO CORNIFICIUS.

THERE is no man that cultivates my friendship with greater marks of esteem, than Sextus Aufidius: nor is there any of equestrian rank, who bears a more distinguished character. The strictness of his morals is so happily tempered with the sweetness of his disposition, that he unites the severest virtue with the easiest and most engaging address. I recommend his affairs in Africa to you, with the utmost warmth and sincerity of my heart. You will extremely oblige me therefore, by shewing him

him that you pay the highest regard to my re- ^{A. U. 709.}
commendation: and I very earnestly intreat you,
my dear Cornificius, to comply with this request.
Farewell.

LETTER XXXIII.

To DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul elect.

MARCUS SEIUS has, I suppose, informed you,
what my sentiments were at the conference which Lupus held at my house with Libo,
your relation Servilius, and myself: as he was
present during the consultation. And though
Greceius immediately followed him, he can give
you an account of all that passed after Seius set
out⁶.

The grand and capital point, which I could
wish you to be well convinced of, and ever to
bear in your mind is, that in acting for the security
of our common liberties, you ought by no means
to wait the sanction of the senate: as that assembly
is not yet sufficiently free and uncontroled
in its deliberations. To conduct yourself by a

⁶ The principal intent of this consultation seems to have
been to determine, whether Decimus Brutus should venture
without the express sanction of the senate, to act offensively
against Antony: who was at this time on his march to dis-
possess Brutus of Cisalpine Gaul.

A.U. 709. contrary principle, would be to condemn the first glorious steps you took for the deliverance of the commonwealth; and which were so much the more illustrious, as they were unsupported by the formal suffrage of public authority. It would be to declare, that the measures of young Cæsar are rash and ill-considered; who in the same unauthorised manner, has undertaken the important cause of the commonwealth ⁷. In a word, it would be to shew the world that you thought those brave and worthy veterans your fellow-soldiers, together with the fourth and martial legions ⁸, had judged and acted irrationally in deeming their consul an enemy to his country, and consecrating their arms to the service of the

⁷ When Antony set out for Brundisium in order to meet the legions which were returning from Macedonia, as has been related in the 27th letter of this book, Octavius went amongst those veteran soldiers to whom Cæsar had granted settlements in Campania. From these he drew together, at his own expence and by his private authority, a very considerable body of troops to oppose Antony, if he had thought proper to have made any attempts upon Rome with the Macedonian legions. *Philip. ii. 2. 12. Ad Ant. xvi. 8.*

⁸ The Roman legions were originally named according to the order in which they were raised, as the *first*, the *second*, &c. But as those legions which were occasionally raised in the provinces, were distinguished likewise in the same manner, it was usual to add to this numeral designation some other, for the sake of avoiding confusion. This latter denomination was generally taken either from the country in which they served, as the *legio Parthica*, or from the name of the general who levied them, as the *legio Augusta*; or from the name of some divinity, as in the present instance, the *legio Martia*. *Rosin. de Antiq. Rom. p. 966.*

republic.

republic. To pursue measures which are agreeable to the general sense of the senate, may be well considered as acting under their express authority; when it is fear alone that restrains them from signifying their approbation in a formal manner. In fine, you can no longer hesitate whether you should be guided by the principle I am recommending, as you have in two strong instances, been governed by it already: first on the ides of March, and lately when you raised your troops. Upon the whole then, you ought to be both disposed and prepared to act, not merely as you shall be commanded, but in such a manner as to render your achievements the subject of universal admiration and applause. Farewell.

LETTER XXXIV.

To the SAME.

OUR friend Lupus very punctually delivered your commands and your letter to me, the next morning after his arrival in Rome: which was in six days from his leaving Mutina.

⁹ These two legions (part of those which arrived from Macedonia) refused the offers which Antony made to them at Brundisium, and afterwards joined themselves with Octavius. *Ad Ant.* xvi. 8. *Philip.* iii. 3.

¹ A city in Cisalpine Gaul, where Decimus Brutus was shortly afterwards besieged by Antony. It is now called *Modena*.

A. U. 709. I cannot but consider you as recommending my own honours to my protection, when you request me to be the guardian of yours: for be assured they are equally my concern. It will give me great pleasure therefore to find, that you doubt not of my promoting them upon every occasion to the best of my zeal and judgment. Accordingly, altho' I had purposed not to appear in the senate before the first of January next, yet the tribunes of the people having on that very day on which your manifesto^a was published, issued out a proclamation for a meeting of the senate on the 20th of this month^b, in order to move that a guard might be appointed for the security of the consuls elect^c; my affection towards you induced me to change my resolution, and I determined to attend. I thought indeed it would be a most unpardonable omission, if the senate should be holden without taking notice of your inestimable services to the republic; as it unquestionably would have been if I had not attended: or that I should not be present to support any decree that might happen to be proposed for the ad-

^a The purport of this manifesto of Decimus Brutus, was to declare his resolution of endeavouring to preserve the province of Cisalpine Gaul, over which he presided, in its allegiance to the republic. *Philip. iii. 4.*

^b December.

^c Hirtius and Pansa.

vancement of your honours. For this reason ^{A. U. 709.}
 I came early into the senate: and my presence
 brought together a great number of the members.
 I will leave it to your other friends to inform you
 what I there said to your advantage; as well as
 of the speech which I afterwards made to the
 same purpose, in a very numerous assembly of
 the people^s. In the mean time, let me intreat
 you to believe, that I shall most zealously em-
 brace every opportunity of contributing to the
 increase of those dignities you already possess:
 and altho' I am sensible I shall meet with many
 rivals in my good offices for this purpose; yet
 I will venture to claim the first rank in that ho-
 nourable list. Farewell.

^s These two speeches are the third and fourth of the
 Philippics. The senate, amongst other decrees which they
 passed upon this occasion, approved and ratified the mea-
 sures which Decimus Brutus had taken in Cisalpine Gaul
 for the defence of that province. *Philip. iv. 4.*

LETTER XXXV

TO CORNICIUS.

A. U. 709. **I** Am waging war here against that most iniquitous of all sanguinary ruffians, my colleague Antony: but by no means, however, upon equal terms; as I have nothing but my tongue to oppose to his arms. He ventured in a speech which he lately made to the people, to throw out some bitter invectives against you. But his insolence did not pass unchastised: and he shall have still farther reason to remember, against whom it is that he has thus pointed his injurious attacks. But as your other friends, I imagine, supply you with accounts of our transactions, I should rather inform you what turn affairs are likely to take: and indeed it is a point of no very difficult conjecture. The republic labours under a total oppression: her friends are without a leader, and our glorious tyrannicides are dispersed into different and distant quarters. Panfa means well to the commonwealth, and delivers his sentiments with great spirit and freedom. Hirtius recovers but slowly⁷: and in truth, I

⁶ Antony and Cicero were colleagues as members of the college of Augurs.

⁷ Panfa and Hirtius, as has already been noted, were consuls elect for the approaching year. The latter about

know not what to think of him. Our only hope A. U. 709.
 is, that the people at last will be awakened from
 their lethargy, and act with a spirit becoming the
 descendants of their heroic ancestors. For myself
 at least, I will never be wanting to my country:
 and whatever misfortune may attend the com-
 monwealth after I have exerted my best efforts
 to prevent it, I shall bear it with perfect equani-
 mity. You may depend likewise upon my sup-
 porting you in your rank and dignities, to the
 utmost of my power. Accordingly in an assem-
 bly of the senate which was holden on the 20th of
 this month⁸, I proposed (among other necessary
 and important articles which I carried by a great
 majority) that the present proconsuls should be
 continued in their respective governments; and
 that they should be ordered not to resign them
 into other hands, than those which the senate
 should appoint. I made this motion, not only
 as thinking it highly expedient for the interest of
 the republic, but with a particular view also of
 preserving you in your provincial command⁹.

this time was attacked by a most dangerous sickness: and
 his health was esteemed of so much importance at this
 juncture to the commonwealth, that public vows were put
 up for his recovery. *Philip. vii. 4.*

⁸ December.

⁹ Antony, a short time before he left Rome in order to
 march against Decimus Brutus, had procured an illegal di-
 stribution of the provinces among his friends: by which

A. U. 709. Let me exhort you then for the sake of our country, and let me conjure you by your regard to myself, not to suffer any man to usurp the least part of your authority; but in every instance to maintain the dignity of your rank and character, as a possession which nothing can countervail.

To deal with you agreeably to that sincerity which our friendship requires; I must tell you, that all the world would have highly applauded your conduct, if you had complied with my advice in regard to Sempronius. But the affair is now over: and in itself indeed, it was a matter of no great importance. It is of the utmost, however, that you should employ, as I hope you will, every possible mean to retain your province in its allegiance. I would add more, but your courier presses me to dispatch: I must intreat you therefore to make my excuses to Cherippus, for not writing to him by this opportunity. Farewell.

Caius Calvisius was appointed to succeed Cornificius in Africa. *Philip. iii. Pigh. Annal. ii. p. 465.*

LETTER XXXVI.

QUINTUS CICERO to TIRO.

YOUR letter brought with it a very strong, ^{A. U. 709.}
 tho' silent, reproof for my having thus long
 omitted writing to you. I could not indeed but
 be sensible how much I had lost by my negli-
 gence, when I observed that those points which
 my brother (from tenderness, perhaps, or haste)
 had but slightly touched in his letter, were
 faithfully represented in yours in all their ge-
 nuine colours. This was particularly the case
 in respect to what you mentioned concerning
 the consuls elect*. I know indeed that they are
 totally sunk in sloth and debauchery: and if
 they should not recede from the helm, we are
 in the utmost danger of being irrecoverably lost.
 I was myself a witness during a summer's cam-
 paign with them in Gaul, that they were guilty
 of such actions, and within sight too of the
 enemy's camp, as are almost beyond all belief:
 and I am well persuaded, unless we should be
 better supported than we are at present, that the
 scoundrel Antony will gain them over to his
 party, by admitting them as associates in his
 licentious pleasures. The truth of it is, the re-

* Panfa and Hirtius.

A. U. 709. public must necessarily either throw herself under the protection of the tribunes, or employ some private hand to defend her cause: for as to these noble consuls of ours; one of them is scarce worthy to preside over Cæsena¹, and I would not trust the other with superintending the paltry hovels of Cossutius². I hope to be with you towards the latter end of this month. In the mean while, let me repeat what I have often said, that I tenderly love you. My impatience to see you is indeed so immoderate, that if our first meeting were to happen in the midst of the forum, I should not forbear to transgress the rules of good breeding, and most warmly embrace you in the presence of the whole assembly. Farewell.

¹ "An obscure town in Italy situated upon the Papis: a river which empties itself into the Adriatic between Ufens and the Rubicon." Mr. Ross.

² Who this person was, is unknown. Pique and prejudice seem to have had a considerable hand in the draught, which Quintus has here delineated of the two consuls. That Pansa and Hirtius were infected with the fashionable vices of the age, is altogether probable: but that they wanted either spirit or capacity for action, is by no means true; as will evidently appear in the farther progress of these letters.

* Pansa and Hirtius.

public

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LETTER XXXVII.

CICERO the Son¹, to his dearest TIRO.

AFTER having been in daily and earnest expectation of your couriers, they are at length, to my great satisfaction, arrived; having performed their voyage in forty-six days from the time they left you. The joy I received from my dear father's most affectionate letter, was crowned by the very agreeable one which attended it from yourself. I can no longer repent therefore of having neglected writing to you; as it has proved a mean of furnishing me with an ample proof of your good-nature: and it is with much pleasure I find, that you admit the apology I made for my silence.

That the advantageous reports you have heard of my conduct, were perfectly agreeable, my dearest Tiro, to your wishes, I can by no means doubt: and it shall be my constant endeavour

He was at this time pursuing his studies at Athens under the direction of Cratippus, one of the most celebrated philosophers of the peripatetic sect. If young Cicero had not the talents of his father, his genius however seems by no means to have been contemptible; and the present letter, written when he was but nineteen years of age, is a full confutation of those who have charged him with a want of sense even to a degree of stupidity. See p. 329. of this vol.

A. U. 709. to confirm and increase the general good opinion which is thus arising in my favour. You may venture therefore with great confidence to be, what you obligingly promise, the herald of my fame. Indeed, I reflect with so much pain and contrition of mind on the errors into which my youth and inexperience have betrayed me, that I not only look upon them with abhorrence, but cannot bear even to hear them mentioned: and I am well convinced, that you take a part in the uneasiness which I suffer from this circumstance. It is no wonder you should be solicitous for the welfare of a person, whom both interest and inclination recommend to your good wishes: as I have ever been desirous you should partake of all the advantages that attend me. But if my conduct has formerly given you pain; it shall henceforward, be assured, afford you reason to think of me with double satisfaction.

I live with Cratippus rather as his son, than his pupil: and not only attend his lectures with pleasure, but am extremely delighted with the peculiar sweetness of his conversation. Accordingly I spend whole days in his company, and frequently indeed, the most part of the night: as I intreat him to sup with me as often as his engagements will permit. Since the introduction
of

of this custom, he every now and then unexpectedly steals in upon us while we are at table; and laying aside the severity of the philosopher, enters with great good humour into all the mirth and pleasantry of our conversation. Let me request you then to hasten hither as soon as possible, in order to enjoy with us the society of this most agreeable and excellent man. As to Bruttius, I never suffer him to be absent from me a single moment. His company is as entertaining, as his conduct is exemplary: and he perfectly well knows how to reconcile mirth and good humour with the serious disquisitions of philosophy. I have taken a house for him near mine; and assist his narrow fortunes as far as my slender finances will admit ^s.

I have begun to declaim in Greek under Cassius; as I choose to employ myself in Latin exercises of that kind with Bruttius. I live in great familiarity also with those learned and approved friends of Cratippus, whom he brought with him from Mitylene: and pass much of my time likewise with Epicrates, one of the most considerable persons in Athens, together with Leonides, and several others of the same rank

^s The allowance which Cicero made to his son during his residence at Athens, was about 700*l.* a year. *Vid. Ad Att. xvi. 1.*

A.U. 709. and merit. Thus I have given you a general sketch of my life.

As to what you mention concerning Gorgias, notwithstanding that he was of service to me in my oratorical exercises, yet my father's commands were superior to all other considerations: and as he peremptorily wrote to me that I should immediately dismiss him*, I have obeyed his injunctions. I would not suffer myself indeed to hesitate a moment; lest my reluctance should raise any suspicions in my father to my disadvantage. Besides, I thought it would ill become me, to take upon myself to be a judge of the propriety of his orders. I am extremely obliged to you however, for the friendly advice you give me in this affair.

I very readily admit the excuse you make on account of your want of leisure; perfectly well knowing how much your time is generally engaged. I am extremely glad to hear that you have bought a farm: and wish you much joy of the purchase. But you must not wonder that I deferred my congratulations to this part of my letter; for you will remember it was about

* This unworthy tutor had encouraged his pupil in a passion for drinking: a vice, in which the young Cicero, how sincere soever he might have been in his present resolves, most shamefully signalised himself in his more mature years. *Plut. in vit. Cic. Plin. Hist. Nat. xiv. 22.*

the same place in yours that you communicated A. U. 709. to me the occasion of them. You have now a retreat from all the fatiguing ceremonies of the city, and are become a Roman of the true old rural kind⁷. I take pleasure in figuring you to myself in the midst of your country-employments, buying your tools of husbandry, dealing out your orders to your bailiff, and carefully treasuring up the fruit-seeds from your desert. To be serious; I sincerely join with you in regretting, that I could not be of service to you upon this occasion. But be assured, my dear Tiro, I shall not fail to assist you, if ever fortune should put it in my power: especially as I am sensible you made this purchase with a view to my use as well as your own.

I am obliged to your care in executing my commission. I desire you would see that I have a writer sent to me who understands Greek: as I lose much time in transcribing my lectures. But above all, I intreat you to take care of your health, that we may have the pleasure of enjoying together many philosophical conversations. I recommend Antherus to your good offices, and bid you farewell.

⁷ Alluding, perhaps, to those celebrated Romans in the earlier ages of the republic, who after having been called forth from their farms to the service of their country, discharged with glory the functions of the state, and then returned to their ploughs.

LETTER XXXVIII.

From the SAME, to TIRO.

A.U. 709.

THE reasons you assign for the intermission of your letters, are perfectly just: but I hope, that these excuses will not very frequently recur. 'Tis true, I receive intelligence of public affairs from particular expresses, as well as from general report, and am continually assured likewise of my father's affection, by his own hand; yet I always take great pleasure in reading a letter from yourself, be it upon ever so trifling a subject. I hope, therefore, since I am thus earnestly desirous of hearing from you, that you will not for the future send me apologies instead of epistles. Farewell.

LETTER XXXIX.

BITHYNICUS^s to CICERO.

IF we were not mutually attached to each other by many singular good offices, I should remind you of that friendship which formerly subsisted between our parents: but I leave arguments of this kind to those, who have neglected to im-

^s See rem. 6. p. 89. of this vol.

prove their hereditary connections. For myself, A. U. 709.
I am well satisfied with going no farther for my
claim to your services, than to our own personal
amity. In confidence of which let me intreat
you, if you believe that none of your favours will
be thrown away upon me, that you would upon
all occasions during my absence⁹ take my inte-
rests under your protection. Farewell.

⁹ In Sicily: to which province he succeeded as governor
at the expiration of his prætorship. *Pigh. Annal.* iii. p. 476.

prove their friendship connections. For myself, A. U. 69.
I am well satisfied with going no farther for my
claim to your services, than to my own personal
merit. In confidence of which let me intreat
you, if you observe that none of your servants will
be thrown away upon me, that you would regard
all occasions of doing me service, with the same
interest as your protection. I am, Sir, your
Obedient servant, C. C.

To the Hon. the Senate, which privilege he directed to have
repeated in the Senate, by the Consul, P. A. U. 69.

It is a great pleasure to me to hear that you are
well, and that you are still in the enjoyment of
your health. I am, Sir, your Obedient servant,
C. C.

To the Hon. the Senate, which privilege he directed to have
repeated in the Senate, by the Consul, P. A. U. 69.

It is a great pleasure to me to hear that you are
well, and that you are still in the enjoyment of
your health. I am, Sir, your Obedient servant,
C. C.

To the Hon. the Senate, which privilege he directed to have
repeated in the Senate, by the Consul, P. A. U. 69.

LETTERS

OF

Marcus Tullius Cicero

TO

Several of his FRIENDS.

BOOK XIII.

LETTER I.

TO CORNIFICIUS^{*}.

I Neglect no opportunity (and indeed if I did A.U. 71a.
I should fail in what you have a full right
to expect from me) not only of celebrat-
ing your merit, but of promoting those honours
it so justly deserves. But I choose you should
be informed of my zealous endeavours for this

^{*} See rem, 6. p. 61. of this vol.

A.U. 710. purpose, by the letters of your family, rather than by my hand. Let me employ it in exhorting you to turn all your care and your attention upon the republic. This is an object worthy of your spirit, and your talents: as it is agreeable likewise to those hopes which you ought to entertain, of still rising in the dignities of your country. But this is a topic I will enlarge upon another time. In the mean while, I will inform you that the public affairs are totally in suspense; as the commissioners are not yet returned, whom the senate deputed to Antony; not to sue for peace indeed, but to denounce war, unless he shall immediately pay obedience to the orders with which they are charged².

I seized the first occasion that offered of resuming my former spirit, in standing forth as the protector both of the senate and the people: and

² These injunctions were, that Antony should instantly quit the siege of Modena, and desist from all hostilities in Gaul. Cicero strongly opposed the sending this deputation; as it was below the dignity of the senate to enter into any sort of treaty with a man whom they had already in effect, declared a public enemy; as it would have the appearance of fear; and as the only method of bringing Antony to his duty would be by an immediate and vigorous prosecution of the war. But these reasons, and others of the same tendency which Cicero urged with great warmth and eloquence, were over-ruled by the friends of Antony: and it was ordered that Servius Sulpicius, Lucius Piso, and Lucius Philippus, all of them persons of consular rank, should carry this message from the senate to Antony. *Vid. Philip. v.*

from the moment I thus declared myself the advocate of liberty, I have not lost the least favourable opportunity for the defence of our common rights. But this likewise is an article for which I choose to refer you to the information of others.

It is with all possible warmth and earnestness that I recommend Titus Pinarius to your favour, as one who, not only from a similitude of taste and studies, but as he is possessed also of every amiable virtue, engages my strongest affection. He comes into your province in order to superintend the affairs of Dionysius: who as he is much, I am sensible, in your esteem, so no man stands higher in mine. Unnecessary therefore as I know it to be to recommend his interests to your protection, yet I cannot forbear doing so: and I doubt not of your giving occasion to the very grateful Pinarius of sending me a letter of acknowledgment for your good offices both to himself and to Dionysius. Farewell.

LETTER II.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul elect.

A.U. 710.

POLLA³ sends me word that an opportunity offers of conveying a letter to you: but at present I have nothing material to write. All public business indeed is intirely suspended, till we shall hear what success the deputies⁴ have met with: from whom we have not yet received any intelligence. I will take this occasion however of telling you, that the senate and the people are greatly anxious concerning you; not only as their own preservation depends upon yours, but as they are extremely solicitous that you should acquit yourself with glory. The truth is, you are in a very remarkable degree the general affection of the whole republic; which confidently hopes, that as you lately delivered us from one tyrant⁵, so you will now free us from the danger of another⁶.

We are raising troops⁷ in Rome and throughout all Italy, if that term may with any propriety

³ The wife of Decimus Brutus.

⁴ Those mentioned in the preceding letter.

⁵ Cæsar.

⁶ Antony.

⁷ The senate did not suspend their preparations for war, notwithstanding the deputation they had sent to Antony.

be employed, where every man eagerly presses ^{A.U. 710.} to enter into the service: so warmly are the people animated with a passion of recovering their liberties, and such is their abhorrence of the slavery they have thus long sustained!

We now expect soon to receive an account from you, not only of your own operations, but of those likewise of our common friend Hirtius, and of Cæsar, whom I must particularly call *mine*. I hope shortly to see you all three united in the general honour of one common victory. For the rest, I have only to add (what I had rather you should learn however from the letters of your family, and what I hope they are so just as to assure you) that I neither do, nor ever shall neglect any opportunity of contributing to the advancement of your public honours. Farewell.

On the contrary, Hirtius and Octavius marched into Gaul at the head of a considerable army, while Pansa remained in Italy, in order to complete the additional troops with which he purposed to join them. *Life of Cic. iii. 121.*

LETTER III.

TO PLANCUS².

A.U. 710.

THE visit I lately received from Furnius³ afforded me great satisfaction, not only upon his own account, but more particularly on yours; as he painted you so strongly to my mind that I could not but fancy during the whole conversation, that you were actually present. He represented to me the heroism you display in the military affairs of your province; the equity of your civil administration; the prudence which distinguishes every part of your conduct in general; together with what I was by no means indeed a stranger to before, the charms of your social and friendly qualities. To this he did not forget to add likewise, the singular generosity which you have shewn in your behaviour towards himself. Every one of these articles I heard with pleasure: and for the last I am much obliged to you⁴.

The friendship I enjoy with your family, my dear Plancus, commenced somewhat before you

² See rem. 2. p. 134 of this vol.

³ He was one of the lieutenants of Plancus.

⁴ Furnius had been particularly recommended by Cicero to the favour of Plancus. See let. 20. of the preceding book.

were

were born: and as the affection which I conceived ^{A.U. 710.} for you, begun from your childhood, so in your more mature years it was mutually improved into the strictest intimacy. These are considerations which strongly engage me to favour your interests: which I look upon indeed as my own. Merit in conjunction with fortune have crowned you, even thus early in your life, with the highest distinctions: as the diligent exertion of your superior talents, has frustrated the opposition of those many envious antagonists, who vainly endeavoured to obstruct your way. And now, if you will be influenced by the advice of a man who greatly loves you, and who from a long connection with you has an equal claim to your regard with the oldest of your friends; you will receive all the future honours of your life from the republic in its best and most constitutional form. There was a season, you know, (for nothing surely could have escaped your discernment) there was a season * when the world thought you too compliant with the prevailing faction of the times: and I should have thought so too, if I had imagined that your approbation was to be measured by your submission. But as I knew the sentiments of your

* During Cæsar's usurpation.

heart,

A. U. 710. heart, I was persuaded you had prudently considered the extent of your power. Public affairs however are at present in a far different situation; and you may now freely act in every point as your judgment shall direct. The time is shortly approaching, when in consequence of your present designation; you will enter upon the consular office³: and you will enter upon it, my friend, in the prime of your years; with the advantage of possessing the noblest and most commanding eloquence; and at a period too when there is the utmost scarcity of such illustrious citizens as yourself. Let me conjure you then by the immortal gods, most earnestly to pursue those measures that will insure the highest glory to your character. Now there is but one possible method of acting towards the republic with this advantage to your reputation: at least there is but one in the present conjuncture, as the commonwealth has for so many years⁴ been disturbed by our intestine commotions.

When I write to you in this strain, it is rather in compliance with the dictates of my affection; than as supposing that you stand in need either of precepts or admonitions. I am sensible that

³ See rem. 5. p. 136. of this vol.

⁴ The civil wars had now continued about seven years.

you are sufficiently supplied with reflections of A. U. 7103
 this nature, from the same source whence I derive
 them myself: it is time therefore to put an end
 to what I designed, not as an ostentation of my
 wisdom, but merely as an instance of my friend-
 ship. I will only add, that you may depend
 upon the most zealous of my services upon every
 occasion, wherein I shall imagine your credit
 and character is concerned. Farewell.

LETTER IV.

PLANCUS TO CICERO.

I Am exceedingly obliged to you for your
 letter: a favour, for which I am indebted,
 I perceive, to the account that Furnius gave
 of me in the conversation you mention. If I
 have not written to you sooner, you must impute
 it to my being informed that you were set
 out upon your expedition into Greece: and I
 was not apprised of your return till a very short
 time before I learned it from your letter. I
 mention this because I should think myself de-
 serving of the highest reproach, if I were inten-
 tionally guilty of an omission even in the slightest

The preceding epistle.

office

A.U. 710. office of friendship towards you. The intimacy indeed which was contracted between you and my father; the early esteem I conceived of your merit, together with those instances of affection I have received from you; supply me with many powerful reasons for not failing in the regards I owe you. Be assured therefore, my dear Cicero, there is no man whom I am so much disposed to revere as yourself: as indeed the great disparity of our ages, may well justify me in looking up to you with all the sacred respect of filial veneration. I received your admonitions therefore, as so many dictates of the most consummate wisdom; at the same time that I considered them as instances likewise of your unfeigned sincerity: for in this respect I judge of *your* heart by what I feel in my *own*. If I had any doubt then what measures to pursue, or were inclined to adopt others than those you recommend; I should most certainly be determined by your judgment, or restrained by your advice: but in my present situation, can there possibly be an inducement to draw me from those paths you point out? The truth is, that whatever honourable distinctions I have acquired either by my own industry, or by the favours of fortune, tho' far inferior to what *your* affection represents them; yet they want no other lustre perhaps, but that of having been attained

attained with the general approbation of the com-
monwealth: and this even the most inveterate of
my enemies acknowledge. Be assured then,
that the whole of my power, my prudence
and my authority, shall ever be exerted in the
service of the republic. As I am no stranger to
your sentiments, I am well persuaded that mine
would never disagree with yours, if I had the
happiness of having you so near me as to be
able to consult them. But tho' I cannot enjoy
this very desirable advantage, yet I trust you will
never have occasion to condemn my conduct.

I am extremely impatient to learn what is
transacting in the nearer Gaul ⁶, as well as what
effect the present month ⁷ may produce in regard
to affairs at Rome. In the mean time, I am ear-
nestly labouring to prevent the people of this pro-
vince from pursuing the example of their neigh-
bours, by taking advantage of the public distur-
bances to throw off their allegiance. And should
my endeavours be attended with the success they
deserve, I doubt not of being approved, not
only by every friend of liberty in general, but,

⁶ Where Decimus Brutus commanded, who at this time
was actually besieged in Modena by Mark Antony: a cir-
cumstance, to which Plancus, 'tis probable, was no stranger,
though he thought proper to affect ignorance.

⁷ January: when the new consuls always entered upon
their office. The consuls for the present year were Hirtius
and Pansa.

A.U. 710. what I am most ambitious of, by yourself in particular. Farewell, my dear Cicero, and love me with an equal return of that affection I bear you,

LETTER V.

TO PLANCUS.

THE duplicate you sent me of your letter^{*} was an instance of your obliging care lest I should be disappointed of what I so impatiently wished to receive. The contents afforded me a double satisfaction: and I am at a loss to determine whether the friendship you profess for myself, or the zeal you discover for the republic, rendered it most truly acceptable. To speak my own opinion indeed, the public affections are altogether noble and sublime; but surely there is something more amiably sweet in those of the private kind. Accordingly that part of your letter where you remind me of the intimacy in which I lived with your father, of the early disposition you found in yourself to love me, together with other passages to the same friendly purpose, filled my heart with the most exquisite pleasure; as

* The foregoing.

the sentiments you profess with regard to the A. U. 719.
commonwealth, raised in me the highest satisfaction: and to say truth, I was so much the more pleased with the latter, as they were accompanied at the same time with the former.

To repeat what I said in the letter to which you have returned so obliging an answer, let me not only exhort, but intreat you, my dear Plancus, to exert your utmost powers in the service of the commonwealth. There is nothing that can more contribute to the advancement of your glory: for amongst all human honours, none most certainly is superior to that of deserving well of one's country. Your great good sense and good nature will suffer me, I know, to speak my sentiments to you with the same freedom that I have hitherto used. Let me again observe then, that the honours you have already acquired, tho' you could not indeed have attained to them without merit, yet they have principally been owing to fortune, in conjunction with the particular circumstances of the times. But whatever services you shall perform for the republic in this very critical conjuncture, will reflect a lustre upon your character that will derive all its splendour from yourself alone. It is incredible how odious Antony is become to all sorts of people, except those

A.U. 710. those only of the same dishonest views with himself: but the great hopes and expectations of the republic, are fixed upon you and the army you command. Let me conjure you then in the most solemn manner, not to lose so important an opportunity of establishing yourself in the esteem and favour of your fellow-citizens, or in other words, of gathering immortal praise. Believe me, it is with all the tenderness of a father that I thus admonish you; that I enter into your interests with as much warmth as if they were my own; and that my exhortations proceed from the zeal I bear for the glory of my friend, and for the welfare of my country. Adieu.

LETTER VI.

TO CAIUS CASSIUS.

OH, that you had invited me to that glorious feast you exhibited on the ides of March! Be assured I would have suffered none of it to have gone off untouched⁹. Whereas the part you unhappily spared, occasions me, above all others, more trouble than you can well imagine. I must acknowledge at the same

⁹ Alluding to the conspirators having spared Antony when they destroyed Cæsar. See rem. 8. p. 148. of this vol.

time,

time, that we have two most excellent consuls^a: but as to those of consular rank, there is not one of them who does not merit the highest reproach. The senate in general however, exert themselves with spirit: as the lower order of magistrates distinguish themselves by their singular resolution and zeal. In a word, it is impossible to shew a better or more vigorous disposition than appears in the populace, not only of Rome, but throughout all Italy. But Philippus and Piso, on the contrary, whom the senate deputed with peremptory orders to Antony^b, have executed their commission in a manner that raises our highest indignation. For notwithstanding that Antony refused to comply with every single article of the senate's injunctions; yet these unworthy deputies had the meanness to charge themselves with bringing back the most insolent demands^c. This behaviour of theirs has occasioned all the world to

^a Hirtius and Pansa.

^b See rem. 2. on let 1. of this book.

^c "The purport of them was, that the senate should assign lands and rewards to all his troops, and confirm all the other grants which he and Dolabella had made in their consulship: that all his decrees from Caesar's books and papers should be confirmed: that no account should be demanded of the money taken from the temple of Opis, &c. On these terms he offered to give up Cisalpine Gaul, provided, that he might have the greater Gaul in exchange for five years, with an army of six legions, to be completed out of the troops of Decimus Brutus." *Life of Cic. iii.*

A.U. 710. have recourse to my assistance, and I am become extremely popular, in a way wherein popularity is seldom acquired: I mean by supporting a good cause.

I am altogether ignorant in what part of the world you are at present, as well as of what schemes you are either executing or meditating. A report prevails that you are gone into Syria: but for this we have no certain authority. We can a little more depend upon the accounts we receive of Brutus, as his distance from us is less remote³.

It has been remarked here by men of some pleasantry, and much indignation against Dolabella, that he has shewn himself in too great haste to be your *successor*: as he is most uncivilly set out to take *possession* of your government when you have enjoyed it scarce a single month⁴. The case is clear therefore, say they, that Cassius should by no means give him admittance. But

³ Marcus Brutus when he found it necessary to leave Italy, withdrew into Macedonia, where he was at this time employed in raising forces in support of the republican cause.

⁴ The province of Syria had been intended by Cæsar for Cassius: but Mark Antony, after the death of Cæsar, had artfully procured it to be allotted to Dolabella. Accordingly the latter left Rome a short time before the expiration of his consulship the last year, in order to be beforehand with Cassius in getting possession of this government: and it is in allusion to this circumstance that the humour of the present passage, such as it is, consists.

BOOK XIII. OF CICERO.

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A.U. 710.

to be serious: both you and Brutus are mentioned with the highest applause; as it is generally supposed that each of you has drawn together an army far beyond our expectations. — I would add more, if I knew with certainty the situation of yourself and your affairs: but I hazard this letter merely upon the doubtful credit of common fame. It is with great impatience therefore that I wait for better intelligence from your own hand. Farewell.

LETTER VII.

TO TREBONIUS.

WOULD to heaven you had invited me to that noble feast which you made on the ides of March: no remnants, most assuredly, should have been left behind⁶. Whereas the part you unluckily spared gives us so much perplexity, that we find something to regret even in the godlike service which you and your illustrious associates have lately rendered to the republic. To say the truth, when I reflect that it is owing to the favour of so worthy a man as yourself, that Antony now lives to be our general bane; I am

⁵ He was at this time in Asia Minor: of which province he was governor. See rem. 8. p. 99. of this vol.

⁶ See rem. 9. on the preceding letter.

A.U.710. sometimes inclined to be a little angry with you for taking him aside when Cæsar fell⁷: as by this mean you have occasioned more trouble to myself in particular, than to all the rest of the whole community. From the very first moment indeed that Antony's ignominious departure from Rome⁸, had left the senate uncontrouled in its deliberations, I resumed the spirit which you and that inflexible patriot your father were wont to esteem and applaud. Accordingly, the tribunes of the people having summoned the senate to meet on the 20th of December, upon other matters; I seized that opportunity of taking the whole state of the republic into consideration⁹: and more by the

⁷ As it had been resolved in a council of the conspirators, that Antony's life should be spared, they did not choose he should be present when they executed their design upon Cæsar; probably lest he should attempt to assist his friend, and by that means occasion them to spill more blood than they intended. For this reason Trebonius held Antony in discourse at the entrance into the senate, till the rest of the conspirators had finished their work. *Dio: p. 249. Plut. in vit. Brut.*

⁸ Upon the news that two of the four legions from Brundisium [see rem. 4. p. 152. of this vol.] had actually declared for Octavius and posted themselves in the neighbourhood of Rome, Antony left the city with great precipitation; and putting himself at the head of his army, marched directly in order to wrest Cisalpine Gaul out of the hands of Decimus Brutus. Cicero, who was at this time in the country, took the opportunity of Antony's absence to return to Rome: where he arrived on the 9th of December in the preceding year, about a month or two, 'tis probable, before he wrote the present letter. *See Life of Cic. iii. 97.*

⁹ It was upon this occasion that Cicero spoke his third Philippic.

zeal than the eloquence of my speech, I revived A.U. 710. the drooping spirits of that oppressed assembly, and awakened in them all their former vigour. It was owing to the ardor with which I thus contended in the debates of this day, that the people of Rome first conceived a hope of recovering their liberties : and to this great point all my thoughts and all my actions have ever since been perpetually directed. Thus important however as my occupations are, I would enter into a full detail of our proceedings, if I did not imagine that public transactions of every kind are transmitted to you by other hands. From them therefore you will receive a more particular information ; whilst I content myself with giving you a short and general sketch of our present circumstances and situation. I must inform you then, we have a senate that acts with spirit ; but that as to those of consular dignity, part of them want the courage to exert themselves in the manner they ought, and the rest are ill-affected to the republic. The death of Servius ¹ is a great loss to us. Lucius Cæsar ², tho' he is altogether in

¹ Servius Sulpicius ; to whom several letters in the foregoing part of this collection are addressed. He was one, and the most considerable, of the three consulars whom the senate had lately deputed to Antony ; but very unfortunately for that embassy, he died just as he arrived in Antony's camp. *Phil.* ix. 1.

² See *rem.* 5. p. 94. of this vol.

A.U.710 the interest of liberty, yet in tenderness to his nephew ³ does not concur in any very vigorous measure. The consuls ⁴ in the mean time deserve the highest commendations: I must mention Decimus Brutus likewise with much applause. The conduct of young Cæsar also is equally laudable: and I persuade myself that we have reason to hope he will complete the work he has begun. This at least is certain, that if he had not been so extremely expeditious in raising the veteran forces ⁵, and if two legions had not deserted to him from Antony's army, there is nothing so cruel or so flagitious which the latter would not have committed.——But as these are articles which I suppose you are already apprised of, I only just mention them in order to confirm them.

You shall hear farther from me, when ever I can find a more leisure moment. Farewell.

³ Antony.

⁴ Hirtius and Pansa.

⁵ See rem. 7. p. 162. of this vol.

LETTER VIII.

TO CAIUS CASSIUS.

IT is owing, I imagine, to the difficulty of forwarding any dispatches during the winter season, that we have yet received no certain intelligence of what you are doing, nor even know in what part of the world you are placed. It is universally reported however (tho' more I believe from what people wish, than from what they have sufficient grounds to assert) that you have raised an army and are actually in Syria: a report which the more easily gains credit, as it appears to be extremely probable.

Our friend Brutus has acquired great honour by his late glorious and unexpected achievements^s; not only as being in themselves extremely desirable to the friends of liberty, but from the wonderful expedition likewise with which he performed them. If it be true therefore that you are in possession of those provinces we imagine; the republic is very powerfully supported: as

^s He had lately sent an account to the senate of his success against Caius the brother of Mark Antony; having forced him to retire with a few cohorts to Apollonia; and secured Macedonia, Illyricum, and Greece, together with the several armies in those countries, to the interest of the republic. *Vid. Philip. x.*

A U 710. that whole tract of country which extends from the nearest coast of Greece as far as Egypt, is upon this supposition in the hands of two the most faithful friends of the commonwealth. Nevertheless if my judgment does not deceive me, the event of this war depends entirely upon Decimus Brutus: for if he should be able to force his way out of Mutina, (as we have reason to hope) it will in all probability be totally at an end. There are now indeed but few troops employed in carrying on that siege: as Antony has sent a large detachment to keep possession of Bononia⁶. In the mean while our friend Hirtius is posted at Claterna⁷, and Cæsar at Forum-Cornelii⁸, each of them at the head of a very considerable army: at the same time that Panfa is raising at Rome a large body of Italian troops. But the season of the year has hitherto prevented their entering upon action: and indeed Hirtius appears by the several letters I have received from him, to be determined to take all his measures with the utmost precaution.

Both the Gauls, excepting only the cities of Bononia, Regium, and Parma, are zealously affected to the republic: as are also your clients

⁶ Bologna.

⁷ Quaterna.

⁸ Imola.

on the other side the Po. The senate likewise is ^{A.U. 710.} firm in the cause of liberty: but when I say the senate, I must exclude all of consular rank, except Lucius Cæsar, who indeed is faithfully attached to the interest of the commonwealth. The death of Servius Sulpicius has deprived us of a very powerful associate. As for the rest of the consulars; part of them are ill-affected to the republic, others want spirit to support its cause, and some there are who look with envy on those patriot citizens whose conduct they see distinguished by the public applause. The populace however, both in Rome and throughout all Italy, are wonderfully unanimous in the common cause. — I have nothing farther, I think, to add, but my wishes that your heroic virtues may shine out upon us from yon eastern regions, in all their enlivening warmth and lustre, Farewell.

LETTER IX.

TO LUCIUS PAPIRIUS PÆTUS⁷.

I Have received a second letter from you, concerning your friend Rufus: and since you interest yourself thus warmly in his behalf, you might depend upon my utmost assistance, even if

⁷ See rem. 1. p. 15. vol. ii.

A. U. 710. he had done me an injury. But I am perfectly sensible from those letters of his which you communicated to me, as well as from your own, how much my welfare has been his concern. I cannot therefore refuse him my friendly offices, not only in regard to your recommendation, which has all the weight with me it ought, but in compliance also with my own inclinations. I must acknowledge that it was his and your letters, my dear Pætus, which first put me upon my guard against the designs that were formed to destroy me⁸. I afterwards indeed received intelligence from several other hands to the same effect, and particularly of the consultations that were held concerning me both at Aquinium and Fabrateria⁹: of which meetings, I find, you were likewise apprised. One would imagine that this party had foreseen how much I should embarrass their schemes, by the industry they employed in order to compass my destruction: and as I had not the least suspicion of their purposes, I might incau-

⁸ This probably alludes to some design of the veteran soldiers against Cicero's life: as it appears from a letter to Atticus written soon after Cæsar's death, that our author had been cautioned not to trust himself in Rome on account of the danger to which he would be exposed from the insolence of those troops. *Vid. Ad At. xv. 5.*

⁹ These towns were situated in Latium, or what is now called the Campagna di Roma. They still subsist under the names of *Aquino* and *Fabrateria*.

tiously have fallen into their snares, if it had not ^{A.U. 710,} been for the admonitions you sent me in consequence of the information you had received from Rufus. Your friend therefore wants no advocate with me for my good offices: and I wish the republic may be in so happy a situation, as to afford me an opportunity of giving him the most substantial proofs of my gratitude.

But to dismiss this subject: I am sorry you no longer frequent the festive tables of your friends; as you cannot renounce these parties of good cheer, without depriving yourself of a very exquisite gratification. And to tell you the truth, I am sorry likewise upon another account; as I am afraid you will lose the little knowledge you had acquired in the art of cookery, and be absolutely at a loss how to set forth a tolerable supper. For as you made no very considerable improvements in this fashionable science, even when you had many curious models for your imitation; what strange awkward things must your entertainments prove now, that you enjoy no longer the same advantages? When I informed Spurrina * of this wonderful revolution in the system of your affairs, he shook his prophetic head, and declared that it portended some

* A celebrated diviner: who is said to have forwarned Cæsar of the ides of March. *Suet. in Jul. 81.*

A.U. 710. terrible disaster to the commonwealth; unless, said he, this extraordinary phænomenon be occasioned by the present cold weather, and your friend should return with the zephyrs to his accustomed train of life. But without a joke, my dear Pætus, I would advise you to spend your time in the chearful society of a set of worthy and agreeable friends: as there is nothing, in my estimation, that more effectually contributes to the happiness of human life. When I say this, I do not mean with respect to the sensual gratifications of the palate, but with regard to that pleasing relaxation of the mind which is best produced by the freedom of social converse, and which is always most agreeable at the hour of meals. For this reason the Latin language is much happier, I think, than the Greek, in the term it employs to express assemblies of this sort. In the latter they are called by a word which signifies *compotations*; whereas in ours they are more emphatically stiled *convivial* meetings: intimating that it is in a communication of this nature, that life is most truly enjoyed. You see I am endeavouring to bring philosophy to my assistance in recalling you to the tables of your friends: and indeed I prescribe them as the best recipe for the re-establishment of your health.

Do not imagine, my friend, from my writing A.U. 710. in this strain of pleasantry, that I have renounced my cares for the republic. Be assured, on the contrary, that it is the sole and unintermitted business of my life to secure to my fellow-citizens the full possession of their liberties: to which end my admonitions, my labours, and the utmost powers of my mind, are upon all occasions unweariedly employed. In a word, it is my firm persuasion, that if I should die a martyr to these patriot-endeavours, I shall finish my days in the most glorious manner. Again and again I bid you farewell.

LETTER X.

CAIUS CASSIUS, Proconsul, to CICERO.

I Am to inform you of my arrival in Syria: where I have joined the generals Lucius Murcus and Quintus Crispus². These brave and worthy citizens, having been made acquainted with what has lately passed in Rome, immediately resigned their armies to my command: and with great zeal and spirit co-operate with me in

² “ They had been prætors, A. U. 708. Cæsar sent the former into Syria, and the latter into Bithynia, with pro-consular authority. *Dio. xlvii. Appian. iii.*” Mr. Rosi.

A.U. 710.

the service of the republic. Aulus Allienus has delivered to me the four legions which he brought from Egypt³: the legion which was commanded by Cæcilius Bassus⁴ has likewise joined me. And now it is unnecessary, I am persuaded, that I should exhort you to defend the interest both of myself and of the commonwealth to the utmost of your abilities: but it may animate your zeal and your hopes to be assured, that a powerful army is not wanting to support the senate and its friends, in the cause of liberty. For the rest, I refer you to Lucius Carteius, whom I have directed to confer with you upon my affairs. Farewell.

From my camp at Tarichea⁵, March the 7th.

³ "Allienus was lieutenant to Dolabella, by whom he was sent into Egypt in order to conduct those legions into Syria. He accordingly executed his commission: but instead of delivering these troops to Dolabella, he went over with them to Cassius." *Quartier*.

⁴ See rem. 7. p. 65. of this vol.

⁵ Situated upon the lake of Genesaret in Galilee.

LETTER XI.

ASINIUS POLLIO⁶, to Cicero.

YOU must not wonder that you have heard A. U. 710.

nothing from me in relation to public affairs, since the breaking out of the war. Our couriers have always found it difficult to pass unmolested through the forest of Castulo⁷: but it is now more than ever infested with robbers. These banditti however, are by no means the principal obstruction to our intercourse with Rome: as the mails are perpetually searched and

⁶ Asinius Pollio was in every respect, one of the most accomplished persons among his contemporaries. His extensive genius was equal to all the nobler branches of polite literature, and he gave the most applauded proofs of his talents as a poet, an orator, and an historian. He united the most lively and pleasing vein of wit and pleasantry, with all that strength and solidity of understanding which is necessary to render a man of weight in the more serious and important occasions of life: in allusion to which uncommon assemblage of qualities it was said of him, that he was a man *omnium horarum*. It is to be regretted that a character so truly brilliant on the intellectual side, should shine with less lustre in a moral view. 'Tis evident however from the present epistle, that in taking part with Cæsar against Pompey, private considerations were of more force with him than public utility, and determined him to support a cause which his heart condemned. This letter was written from the farther Spain: of which province Cæsar a short time before his death had appointed Pollio governor.

⁷ A city antiently of great note: at present it is only a small village called *Cazorla*, in the province of New Castile in Spain.

A.U. 710. detained by the soldiers that are posted for that purpose by both parties in every quarter of the country. Accordingly if I had not received letters by a ship which lately arrived in this river⁸, I should have been utterly ignorant of what has been transacted in your part of the world. But now that a communication by sea is thus opened between us, I shall frequently, and with great pleasure, embrace the opportunity of corresponding with you.

Believe me, there is no danger of my being influenced by the persuasions of the person you mention⁹. As much as the world abhors him, he is far from being detested to that degree which I know he deserves: and I have so strong an aversion to the man, that I would upon no consideration bear a part in any measures wherein he is concerned¹. Inclined both by my temper and my studies to be the friend of tranquillity and freedom, I frequently and bitterly lamented our late unhappy civil wars. But as the for-

⁸ The Quadalquivir: upon which the city of Corduba, from whence this letter is dated, was situated.

⁹ Antony; as Manutius conjectures: tho' some of the commentators, with greater probability, suppose that he means Lepidus. *Vid. Epist. Famil. x. 11. & 15.*

¹ Nothing could be more insincere, it should seem, than these professions: as it is probable that Pollio was at this time determined to join Antony. It is certain at least that he did so soon afterwards, and carried with him the troops under his command. *Patercul. ii. 63.*

midable enemies which I had among both parties, rendered it altogether unsafe for me to remain neuter; so I would not take up arms on that side where I knew I should be perpetually exposed to the insidious arts of my capital adversary². But tho' my inclinations were not with the party I joined; my spirit however, would not suffer me to stand undistinguished among them: in consequence of which I was forward to engage in all the dangers of the cause I had espoused. With respect to Cæsar himself, I will confess that I loved him with the highest and most inviolable affection: and indeed I had reason. For notwithstanding his acquaintance with me commenced so late as when he was in the height of his power; yet he admitted me into the same share of his friendship, as if I had been in the number of those with whom he had lived in the longest intimacy. Nevertheless, as often as I was at liberty to follow my own sentiments, I endeavoured that my conduct should be such as every honest man must approve: and whenever I was obliged to execute the orders I received, it was in a manner that evidently discovered how

² The person hinted at is, perhaps, Cato: as Pollio had early distinguished his enmity towards that most illustrious of Romans by a public impeachment. *Vid. Dial. de Caus. Corrupt. Eloquent.* 34.

A. U. 710. much my actions were at variance with my heart. The unjust odium, however, that I incurred by these unavoidable compliances, might well teach me the true value of liberty, and how wretched a condition it is to live under the government of a despotic power. If any attempts therefore are carrying on to reduce us a second time under the dominion of a single person, whoever that single person may be, I declare myself his irreconcilable enemy. The truth is, there is no danger so great that I would not cheerfully hazard for the support of our common liberties. But the consuls have not thought proper to signify to me either by any decree of the senate, or by their private letters, in what manner I should act in the present conjuncture. I have received indeed only one letter from Pansa since the ides of March: by which he advised me to assure the senate, that I was ready to employ the forces under my command in any service they should require. But this would have been a very imprudent declaration at a time when Lepidus had professed in his public speeches, as well as in the letters he wrote to all his friends, that he concurred in Antony's measures. For could I possibly, without the consent of the former, find means to subsist my army in their march thro' his

his provinces? But granting that I could have ^{A. U. 710} surmounted this difficulty, I must have conquered another and a still greater: as nothing less than a pair of wings could have rendered it practicable for me to have crossed the Alps, whilst every pass was guarded by the troops of Lepidus. Add to this, that I could by no means convey any dispatches to Rome: as the couriers were not only exposed in a thousand different places to the danger of being plundered, but were detained likewise by the express orders of Lepidus³. It is well known, however, that I publicly declared at Corduba, that it was my resolution not to resign this province into any other hands than those which the senate should appoint: not to mention how strenuously I withstood all the applications that were made to me for parting with the thirtieth legion. I could not indeed have given it up, without depriving myself of a very considerable strength for the defence of the republic: as there are no troops in the whole world that are animated with a braver or more martial spirit than those of which this legion is composed. Upon the whole, I hope you will do me the justice to believe, in the first place, that I am extremely desirous of preserving the public tranquillity; as there is nothing I more sincerely wish

³ Lepidus was governor of that part of Spain which lay nearest to Italy. See rem. ^a on letter 14. of this book.

A.U. 710. than the safety of all my fellow-citizens: and in the next place, that I am determined to vindicate my own and my country's rights.

It gives me greater satisfaction than you can well imagine, that you admit my friend into a share of your intimacy. Shall I own, nevertheless, that I cannot think of him as the companion of your walks, and as bearing a part in the pleasantry of your conversation, without feeling some emotions of envy? This is a privilege, believe me, which I infinitely value: as you shall most assuredly experience by my devoting the whole of my time to your company, if ever we should live to see peace restored to the republic.

I am much surprised that you did not mention in your letter, whether it would be most satisfactory to the senate that I should remain in this province, or march into Italy. If I were to consider only my own ease and safety, I should certainly continue here: but as in the present conjuncture the republic has more occasion for legions than for provinces, (especially as the loss of the latter may with great ease be recovered) I have determined to move towards Italy with my troops. For the rest, I refer you to the letter I have written to Panfa: a copy of which I herewith transmit to you. Farewell.

Corduba, March the 16th.

L E T.

LETTER XII.

TO CAIUS CASSIUS.

YOU will receive a full account of the A.U. 710. present situation of affairs from Tadius Strabo: a person of great merit, and extremely well-affected to the republic. Need I add how strong his attachment likewise is to yourself, when it thus evidently appears by his leaving his family and his fortunes in order to follow you? For the same reason I forbear to solicit your good offices in his behalf: as I am persuaded you will think his coming to you a sufficient recommendation to your favour.

If any misfortune should attend our arms, be assured that the friends of the republic have no other resource left than in you and Marcus Brutus. We are at this juncture indeed in the most imminent danger: as it is with great difficulty that Decimus Brutus still holds out at Mutina. However, if he should be speedily relieved, we may look upon victory as our own: if not, let me repeat it again, every friend of liberty will fly for refuge to Brutus and to you. May you stand ready then with all that spirit which is necessary for the full and complete

A.U. 710. deliverance of our distressed country! Fare-
 well.

LETTER XIII.

TO PLANCUS.

THE account that Furnius gave us of your disposition towards the republic, afforded the highest satisfaction both to the senate and the people. But your letter which was afterwards read in the senate, seemed by no means to comport with those sentiments our friend had thus represented you as entertaining. At the very time indeed when your illustrious colleague is sustaining a siege from a lawless crew of the most worthless villains, you do not scruple to advise us to peace. But if peace is their sincere desire, let them immediately lay down their arms, and sue for it in a proper manner: otherwise they must expect to obtain it, not by treaty, be assured, but by the sword alone. But I leave it to Furnius and your worthy brother to acquaint you with the reception which your letter upon this subject, as well as that of Lepidus, met with from the senate. Mean while, notwithstanding you are well qualified to be your own adviser, and that it will soon be in your power likewise to have recourse to the
 faithful

faithful and friendly counsels of Furnius and A. U. 710.
your brother; yet, in compliance with that af-
fection to which you have so many powerful
claims, I cannot forbear sending you a few ad-
monitions. Believe me then, my dear Plancus,
whatever honours you have hitherto acquired,
(and you have acquired in truth the highest)
they will be considered as so many vain and
empty titles, unless you dignify them by joining
in the defence both of the liberties of the people,
and the authority of the senate. Let me conjure
you therefore to separate yourself from those
associates with whom you have hitherto been
united, not by choice indeed, but by the general
attraction of a prevailing party. It has been the
fortune of many, as it will probably be yours,
to exercise the supreme magistracy during times
of public commotions: but not one of this
number ever derived to himself that esteem
and veneration which naturally flows from the
consular dignity, who had not distinguished his
administration by an active and zealous regard
for the interests of the commonwealth. To this
end it is necessary, that you renounce the society
of those impious citizens, whose principles are
far different from your own; that you shew
yourself the friend, the guide, and the protector
of all those who are faithfully attached to our

A.U. 710. constitution; and in fine, that you be well persuaded that the re-establishment of the public tranquillity consists, not merely in laying down our arms, but in being secure from all reasonable apprehension of their ever being resumed to enslave us again. Thus to think and thus to act, will render your character both as a consul and a consular, most truly illustrious: but if you should steer yourself by other maxims and by other measures, you will possess those exalted distinctions, not only without honour, but with the utmost disgrace.

And now, if I have expressed my sentiments with somewhat more than ordinary seriousness, impute it to the zeal of my affection towards you; assuring yourself at the same time, that you will undoubtedly find my advice is founded on truth, if you make the experiment in a manner worthy of your character. Farewell.

March the 20th.

L E T.

LETTER XIV.

TO LEPIDUS *.

THE singular regard I bear you, renders A. U. 710
 it greatly my concern that you should be
 distinguished with the highest dignities of the re-

* Marcus Æmilius Lepidus was descended from one of the noblest and most antient families in Rome: and he was himself distinguished with some of the most honourable posts in the republic. He stood high in the confidence and friendship of Julius Cæsar: who when he was dictator named him for the master of the horse; when he was consul, in the year 707, declared him his colleague; and who a short time before his death appointed him governor of the nearer Spain. One of the most elegant of the Roman historians has represented Lepidus, as void of all military virtues, and in every view of his character as altogether unworthy of that high station to which fortune had exalted him. Accordingly he is described by Shakespear in the tragedy of Julius Cæsar, as,

— a slight unmeritable man,
 Meet to be sent on errands.

But tho' the poet has been strictly true to history; it may be questioned, perhaps, whether the historian has been equally faithful to truth. For when one considers the great trust which Cæsar reposed in Lepidus; his address in prevailing with young Pompey, who had made himself master almost of all Spain, to renounce his conquests; together with the share he had in forming that celebrated league between Antony, Octavius and himself, which gave him a third part in the division of the whole Roman dominions; is it credible that his talents were destitute of lustre? History, perhaps, may be more reasonably relied upon in what it has delivered concerning his moral character: and it is probable that Lepidus was strongly infected with avarice, ambition and vanity. This at least is certain, that he acted towards the senate in the present conjuncture, with great dissimulation

A.U. 710. public. I cannot therefore but regret, that you omitted to pay your acknowledgments to the senate for those extraordinary honours they lately conferred upon you ^b.

I am glad you are desirous of composing those unhappy dissensions that destroy the tranquillity of our country: and if you can effect this good work consistently with the enjoyment of our liberties, it will be greatly to your own credit, as well as to the advantage of the commonwealth. But if the peace you propose, is to re-establish a most oppressive tyranny; be well assured there is not a man in his senses who will not rather renounce his life than thus suffer himself to be made a slave. I should think therefore, that your wisest way would be to avoid engaging as the mediator of a peace which is neither approved by the senate, or the people, nor indeed by any lover of his country in the whole republic. But as this is a truth which you will undoubtedly learn from others; I will only add, that I hope

and treachery. At the time when this letter was written, he was at the head of a very considerable army in the Narbonensian Gaul, which Cæsar had annexed to the province of Spain, in favour of Lepidus. *Pigh. Annal.* ii. 451. *Vel. Patercul.* ii. 63. 80. *Dio.* xlv. 275.

^b The senate had lately decreed, that the statue of Lepidus should be erected in the forum with an inscription, in honour of the services he had performed to his country by prevailing with young Pompey to lay down his arms. *Philip.* xvi. 4.

you

you will consider with your usual prudence, in A. U. 710.
 what manner it will be best and most adviseable
 for you to act. Farewell.

LETTER XV.

TO CAIUS CASSIUS.

I Will not tell you with how much zeal I lately
 stood forth, both in the senate and before the
 people, an advocate for the advancement of your
 honours⁴; as it is a circumstance which I had
 rather you should learn from the letters of your
 family, than from my own hand. I should easily
 have carried my point in the former, if I had
 not met with a strenuous opposition from Panfa.
 Nevertheless, after having enforced my senti-
 ments in the senate, I made a speech to the same
 purpose in an assembly of the people: to which
 I was introduced by Marcus Servilius the tri-
 bune. I urged upon this occasion, (and with a
 warmth and vehemence suitable to a popular

⁴ Dolabella having entered into Asia Minor, and com-
 mitted great outrages and hostilities in that province, was
 declared, by a general vote of the senate, a public enemy:
 in consequence of which a debate arose concerning the
 person to whom the war to be carried on against Dolabella
 should be entrusted. Cicero moved that a commission should
 be granted to Cassius for that purpose, with the most ho-
 nourable and extensive powers. But his motion was over-
 ruled by the superior interest of Panfa, who seems to have
 been secretly desirous of obtaining this command for him-
 self. *Vid. Philip. xi.*

A. U. 710. audience) all that I most justly might in your favour: and my speech was received with a louder and more universal applause than ever was known before. I hope you will pardon me that I took these steps contrary to the persuasions of your mother-in-law: who was apprehensive they might give offence to Pansa. He did not indeed, forget to avail himself of these fears: and he assured the people, that even your own family were averse to my making this motion. I was by no means, I confess, governed by their sentiments in the case: as I acted entirely with a view to an interest which I have always endeavoured to promote; the interest I mean of the republic in general; as well as with a regard to the advancement of your glory in particular.

There is one article upon which I very largely expatiated in the senate, as I afterwards repeated it likewise in my speech to the people: and I hope your conduct will fully justify what I then said. I undertook to assure the public, that you would not wait for the sanction of our decrees; but agreeably to your usual spirit, would upon your own single authority, take such measures as should appear expedient to you for the defence of the commonwealth. I went even farther; and almost ventured to affirm, that you had already acted in this manner. The truth of it is, altho' I

was

was not at that time certainly informed either in ^{A. U. 710.} what part of the world you were, or what number of troops you were furnished with; yet I was confident, I said, that every legion in Asia^s had submitted to your command, and that you had recovered that province to the republic. I have only to add my wishes, that in every enterprise you shall undertake, you may still rise above yourself with superior glory. Farewell.

LETTER XVI.

PLANCUS TO CICERO.

I Should employ this letter in giving you a full explanation of my measures, if I had no other method of convincing you, that I have in every respect conducted myself towards the republic agreeably to my own promises and to your persuasions. I have ever been ambitious indeed of obtaining your esteem, as well as your friendship: and if I have wished to secure you for my advocate where I have acted wrong; I have been no less desirous of giving you occasion to applaud me for acting right. But I was going to say, that I shorten this letter for two reasons: the first is, because I have entered into an ample detail

^s Asia Minor.

A.U. 710. of every thing in my public manifesto⁶; and the next, because you will receive a circumstantial account of all that relates to me from Marcus Varifidius, a Roman knight and my particular friend, whom I have directed to wait upon you. In the mean time, let me protest, that it was not without much concern that I saw others anticipate me in the good opinion of the republic: but I forebore to declare myself, till I should be in a condition to effect something worthy of those expectations the senate has conceived of me, and of that high office⁷ I shall shortly bear. And should fortune second my endeavours, I hope to render such considerable services to the republic, that not only the present age shall feel the advantage of my assistance, but that it shall be remembered likewise in times to come. Mean while, that I may pursue these endeavours with the greater alacrity, let me intreat your suffrage in procuring me those honours which your letter sets before my view as incitements of my patriotism: and your interest for this purpose is equal, I well know, to your inclination. Take care of your health, and give me your friendship in the same degree that I sincerely give you mine.

⁶ See the next letter.

⁷ The consulate: upon which Plancus was to enter the following year.

LETTER XVII.

PLANCUS, Consul elect, to the Consuls, the Prætors, the Tribunes, the Senate, and the Commons of Rome.

BEFORE I make any professions with ^{A. U. 710.} respect to my future conduct, I deem it necessary to justify myself to those who may think that I have held the republic too long in suspense concerning my designs *. For I would by no means have it imagined that I am atoning for my past behaviour, when in fact, I am only seizing the first favourable opportunity of publicly declaring a resolution, which I have long formed. I was in no sort ignorant however, that at a time of such general and alarming confusions, a less deliberate discovery of my intentions would have proved most to my own private advantage: as I was sensible that several of my fellow-citizens had been distinguished with great honours, by a more hasty explication of their purposes. But as fortune had placed me in such a situation, that I could not be earlier in testifying mine without prejudicing that cause which I could better serve by concealing them; I was willing

* See rep. 2. p. 134. of this vol.

A.U. 710. to suffer for a season in the good opinion of the world: as I preferred the interest of the public to that of my own reputation. That this was the genuine motive of my proceedings, cannot reasonably, I trust, be questioned. For can it be supposed, that a man in my prosperous circumstances, and of my well-known course of life, whose utmost hopes too were upon the very point of being crowned⁹, could be capable either of meanly submitting to the destructive ambition of another, or impiously cherishing any dangerous schemes of his own? But it required some time, as well as much pains and expence, to render myself able to perform those assurances I purposed to give to the republic, and to every friend of her cause; that I might not approach with mere empty professions to the assistance of my country, but with the power of performing an effectual service. To this end, as the army under my command had been strongly and frequently solicited to revolt, it was necessary to persuade them that a moderate reward conferred by the general voice of the commonwealth, was far preferable to an infinitely greater from any single hand. My next labour was to convince those many cities which had been gained the

⁹ Alluding to his being to enter the next year on the consular office.

last year by largesses and other donations, that ^{A.U. 710.} these were obligations of no validity, and that they should endeavour to obtain the same benefactions from a better and more honourable quarter. I had still the farther task, to prevail with those who commanded in the neighbouring provinces, to join with the more numerous party in a general association for the defence of our common liberties, rather than unite with the smaller number in hopes of dividing the spoils of a victory that must prove fatal to the whole world. Add to this, that I was obliged to augment my own troops and those of my auxiliaries; that I might have nothing to fear whenever I should think proper, contrary to the inclination of some about me, openly to avow the cause which it was my resolution to defend. Now I shall never be ashamed to acknowledge, that in order to bring their several schemes to bear, I submitted, tho' very unwillingly indeed, to the mortification of dissembling the intentions I really had, and of counterfeiting those which I certainly had not: as the fate of my colleague had taught me how

* Decimus Brutus. To what particular circumstance of his conduct Plancus alludes, the history of these times does not discover. Perhaps he may only mean in general, that Decimus had imprudently drawn upon himself the siege of Modena, before he had made the proper dispositions against an attack.

A.U. 710. dangerous it is for a man who means well to his country, to divulge his resolutions ere he is sufficiently prepared to carry them into execution. For this reason it was that I directed my brave and worthy lieutenant Caius Furnius, to represent to you more fully than I thought prudent to explain in my dispatches, those measures which seemed necessary for the preservation both of this province and of the republic in general; as being the more concealed method of conveying my sentiments to you upon that subject, as well as the safer with respect to myself.

It appears then, that I have long been secretly attentive to the defence of the commonwealth. But now that by the bounty of the gods I am in every respect better prepared for that purpose, I desire to give the world, not only reason to hope well of my intentions, but clear and undoubted proofs of their sincerity.

I have five legions in readiness to march; all of them zealously attached to the republic, and disposed by my liberalities to pay an entire obedience to my orders. The same disposition appears in every city throughout this province: and they earnestly vie with each other in giving me the strongest marks of their duty. Accordingly they have furnished me with as considerable a body of auxiliary forces both horse and foot, as they could possibly

possibly have raised for the support of their own ^{A.U. 710.} national liberties. As for myself, I am ready either to remain here in order to protect this province, or to march wheresoever else the republic shall demand my services. I will offer yet another alternative; and either resign my troops and government into any hands that shall be appointed, or draw upon myself the whole weight of the war: if by these means I may be able to establish the tranquillity of my country, or even retard those calamities with which it is threatened.

If at the time that I am making these declarations, our public disturbances should happily be composed; I shall rejoice in an event so advantageous to the commonwealth, notwithstanding the honour I shall lose by being too late in the tender of my services*. But on the contrary, if I am early enough in my offers to bear a full part in all the dangers of the war; let me recommend it to every man of justice and candour to vindicate me against the malevolence of those, whom envy may prompt to asperse my character.

* This passage sufficiently discovers the true motive of Plancus's present declarations: as they appear evidently to have flowed from some reason he had to believe, that the contest between Antony and the senate was likely to be adjusted in an amicable manner.

A. U. 710.

In my own particular, I desire no greater reward for my services, than the satisfaction of having contributed to the security of the republic. But I think myself bound to recommend those brave and worthy men to your especial favour, who partly in compliance with my persuasions, but much more in confidence of your good faith, would not suffer themselves to be prevailed upon by all the applications that have been made both to their hopes and their fears, to depart from their duty to the commonwealth.

LETTER XVIII.

TO PLANCUS.

ALtho' I had received a very full account from our friend Furnius, of your disposition with regard to the republic, and of the measures you were meditating in its defence; yet the perusal of your letter^s afforded me a still clearer view into the whole plan of your patriot purposes. Notwithstanding then that you should not have an opportunity of executing your projected services, as the fate of the commonwealth, which depends

^s The foregoing letter to the senate.

upon

upon a single battle, will probably be decided ere ^{A.U. 710.} this reaches your hands; yet you have acquired, nevertheless, great and universal applause from what the world has been informed of your general good intentions. Accordingly, had either of the consuls been in Rome ⁴ when your dispatches arrived, the senate would have declared, and in terms, I am persuaded, extremely to your advantage, the sense it entertains of your zealous and acceptable preparations in their cause. The proper season however for your being rewarded with honours of this kind, is, in my opinion at least, so far from being elapsed, that on the contrary it seems to be scarce fully arrived: as those distinctions alone appear to me to deserve the name of honours that are conferred by our country, not in expectation of services to come, but in just retribution to those that have effectually been performed. Believe me, if any form of government should subsist amongst us where merit can hope to be distinguished, you will shine out with all the most illustrious dignities it can bestow. But nothing of this kind (let me repeat it again) can justly be called an honour, but what is given, not as the incentive

⁴ “ The two consuls Hirtius and Panfa were both in Gaul, and waiting to attempt a decisive battle with Antony, in order to deliver Decimus Brutus from the danger he was in at Modena.” Mr. Ross.

A. U. 710. of an occasional service, but as the recompence
 of a constant and uniform course of patriotism.
 Be it then your earnest endeavour, my dear Plan-
 cus, to acquire these well-merited rewards, by
 advancing to the relief of your colleague; by
 improving that wonderful unanimity which ap-
 pears in every province for the support of the
 common cause; and by giving all possible suc-
 cour to your country in general. Be persuaded
 that I shall always be ready to assist your schemes
 with my best advice, and to promote your ho-
 nours with my utmost interest: in a word, that
 I shall act upon every occasion wherein you are
 concerned, as one who is most sincerely and most
 warmly your friend. I am so indeed, not only
 from that intercourse of affectionate good offices
 by which we have been long mutually united,
 but from the love I bear likewise to my country;
 in tenderness to which I am more anxious for
 your life than for my own. Farewell.

March the 30th.

Decimus Brutus.

LETTER XIX.

TO CORNICIUS.

I Agree with you in thinking, that those who A.U. 710.
 were concerned in the design upon Lily-
 bæum⁶, deserved to have been executed upon
 the spot. But you spared them, it seems, in the
 apprehension that the world would condemn you
 as too freely indulging a vindictive spirit: yet
 as well might you have been apprehensive, my
 friend, that the world would condemn you for
 acting too agreeably to your patriot character.

I very gladly embrace your overtures of renew-
 ing that association with you for the defence of
 the republic, in which I was formerly engaged
 with your father: and I am persuaded it is an
 association, my dear Cornificius, in which we
 shall ever be united. It is with much pleasure
 likewise that I find you esteem it unnecessary to
 send me any ceremonious acknowledgments of
 my services: formalities indeed would ill agree
 with that intimacy which subsists between us.

⁶ A city in Sicily, opposite to the coast of Lybia in Africa.
 The particulars of the affair alluded to, as well as the persons
 concerned in it, are unknown.

A.U. 710.

If the senate were ever holden in the absence of the consuls, unless upon some very sudden and extraordinary occasion, it would have been more frequently summoned in order to concert proper measures for the support of your authority. But as neither Hirtius nor Pansa are in Rome, no decree can at present be procured in relation to the several sums of two millions⁷, and of seventy millions⁸ of sesterces which you mention. I think, however, that you are sufficiently authorised to raise this money by way of loan, in virtue of that general decree of the senate by which you were confirmed in your government.

I imagine you are informed of the state of our affairs, by those to whom it properly belongs to send you the intelligence. As for myself, I conceive great hopes that things will take a favourable turn. I am not wanting at least in my utmost vigilance and efforts for that purpose: and I am resolutely waging war against every foe to the republic. The recovery of our liberties does not seem, indeed, even *now*, to be a matter of great difficulty: I am sure it would have been perfectly easy, if some persons had acted in the manner they ought. Farewell.

⁷ About 16000 l. of our money.

⁸ About 560000 l.

LETTER XX.

TO PLANCUS.

IT is principally for the sake of my country that A.U. 710.

I ought to rejoice in the very powerful succours with which you have strengthened the republic, at a juncture when it is well-nigh reduced to the last extremity. I protest however by all my hopes of congratulating you on the victorious deliverance of the commonwealth, that a considerable part of the joy which I feel upon this occasion, arises from the share I take in your glory. Great indeed is the reputation you have already acquired; and great, I am persuaded, will be the honours that will hereafter be conferred upon you: for assure yourself nothing could make a stronger impression upon the senate than your late letter to that assembly. It did so, both with respect to those very important services which it brought us an account that you had performed, and with regard to that strength of sentiment and expression with which it was drawn up. It contained nothing however that was in the least unexpected to myself: as I was not only perfectly well acquainted with your

^s The letter here mentioned seems to have been a subsequent one to that which stands the 17th in the present book.

heart,

A.U. 710. heart, and had not forgotten the promises you had given me in your letters, but as I had received from Furnius a full information of all your designs. These indeed appeared to the senate much beyond what they had allowed themselves to hope: not that they ever entertained the least doubt of your disposition, but because they were by no means sufficiently apprised either of what you were in a condition to effect, or whether you purposed to march. It was with infinite pleasure therefore that I read the letter which Marcus Varisidius delivered to me on your part. I received it on the 7th of this month in the morning, amidst a large circle of very worthy citizens who were attending in order to conduct me from my house: and I immediately gave them a share in my joy. Whilst we were mutually congratulating each other upon this happy occurrence, Munatius came to pay me his usual morning-visit: to whom I likewise communicated your letter. It was the first notice he had received of an express being arrived from you: as Varisidius, in pursuance of your directions, did not deliver any of his dispatches till he had first waited upon me. A short time however after Munatius had left me, he returned with your letter to himself, together also with that which you wrote to the senate. We thought proper to carry the latter

immediately to Cornutus: who as prætor of the city, supplies the office of the consuls in their absence, agreeably, you know, to an antient and established custom. The senate was instantly summoned: and the expectation that was raised by the general report of an express being arrived from you, brought together a very full assembly. As soon as your letter was read, it was objected that Cornutus had not taken the auspices in a proper manner: and this scruple was confirmed by the general sentiments of our college⁹. In consequence of this, the senate was adjourned to the following day: when I had a very warm contest with Servilius, who strenuously opposed the passing of any decree to your honour. For this purpose he had the interest to procure his own motion to be first proposed to the senate¹: which being rejected however by a great majority, mine was next taken into consideration. But when the senate had unanimously agreed to it, Publius Titius², at the instigation of Servilius, interposed his nega-

⁹ See rem. 3. p. 279. vol. I.

¹ The senate could not enter into any debate, unless the subject of it was proposed to them in form by some of the magistrates; who had the sole privilege of referring any question to a vote, or of dividing the house upon it. *Midlet. on the Rom. S. p. 155.*

² One of the tribunes. It has already been observed that those magistrates had a power of putting a stop to the proceedings of the senate, by their single negative.

A. U. 710. tive. The farther deliberation upon this affair was postponed therefore to the next day: when Servilius came prepared to support an opposition, which in some sort might be considered as injurious to the honour even of Jupiter himself; as it was in the Capitol³ that the senate, upon this occasion, was assembled. I leave it to your other friends to inform you in what manner I mortified Servilius, and with how much warmth I exposed the contemptible interposition of Titius. But this I will myself assure you, that the senate

³ The Capitol was a temple dedicated to Jupiter, and the most considerable structure of the sacred kind in all Rome. The ruins of this celebrated edifice are still to be seen. None of the commentators have taken notice of the indirect compliment which Cicero here pays to Plancus: which seems however to deserve a particular explanation. The Capitol was held in singular veneration, as being built upon the spot which Jupiter was supposed to have chosen for the visible manifestation of his person. In consequence of this popular superstition, both Horace and Virgil often speak of the prosperity and duration of the Capitol, as a circumstance upon which the fortune of the whole empire depended:

Stet Capitolium
Fulgens, triumphatque possit
Roma ferox dare jura Medis. HOR. Od. iii. 3. 42.

Dum domus Ænæi Capitoli immobile saxum
Accolet, imperiumque Pater Romanus habebit. ÆN. ix. 448.

Cicero therefore, by a very artful piece of flattery insinuates, that the opposition Servilius made to the honours which the senate intended to have paid to Plancus, was in effect an affront to that supreme and guardian divinity in whose temple the transaction passed, as being contrary to the interest of a republic which was distinguished by Jupiter himself with his immediate presence. *Vid. Æn. viii. 346.*

could

could not possibly act with greater dignity and ^{A.U. 710.} spirit, or shew a stronger disposition to advance your honours, than it discovered upon this occasion. Nor are you less in favour with the whole city in general: as indeed all orders and degrees of men amongst us, remarkably concur in the same common zeal for the deliverance of the republic. Persevere then, my friend, in the glorious course upon which you have entered: and let nothing less than immortal fame be the object of your well-directed ambition. Despise the false splendor of all those empty honours that are short-lived, transitory and perishable. True glory is founded upon virtue alone: which is never so illustriously distinguished as when it displays itself by important services to our country. You have at this time a most favourable opportunity for that purpose: which as you have already embraced, let it not slip out of your hands till you shall have employed it to full advantage; lest it be said, that you are more obliged to the republic than the republic is obliged to you. As for my own part; you will always find me ready to contribute to the advancement as well as to the support of your dignities: indeed it is what I owe not only to our friendship, but to the commonwealth; which is far dearer to me than life itself.

Whilst

A. U. 710.

Whilst I was employing my best services for the promotion of your honours, I received great pleasure in observing the prudence and fidelity which Titus Munatius exerted for the same purpose. I had experienced those qualities in him upon other occasions: but the incredible diligence and affection with which he acted for your interest in this affair, shewed them to me in a still stronger and more conspicuous point of view, Farewell.

April the 11th.

LETTER XXI.

TO CORNIFICIUS.

MY friendship with Lucius Lamia is well known, I am persuaded, not only to yourself, who are acquainted with all the circumstances of my life, but to every Roman in general. It most conspicuously appeared, indeed, to the whole world, when he was banished by the consul Gabinius ⁴ for having, with so remarkable a spirit of freedom and fortitude, risen up in my defence ⁵. Our friendship however did not commence from that period: it was from an affection

⁴ See rem. 21. p. 174. vol. i.

⁵ When Cicero was persecuted by Clodius.

of a much earlier date that he was induced thus ^{A. U. 710.} generously to expose himself to every danger in my cause. To these his meritorious services I must add, that there is no man whose company affords me a more true and exquisite entertainment. After what I have thus said, you will think it needless, surely, that I should use much rhetoric in recommending him to your favour. You see the just reason I have for giving him so large a share of my affection: whatever terms therefore the strongest friendship can require upon an occasion of this nature, let your imagination supply for me in the present. I will only assure you, that your good offices to the agents, the servants, and the family of Lamia, in every article wherein his affairs in your province shall require them, will be a more acceptable instance of your generosity than any you could confer in my own personal concerns. I am persuaded indeed from your great penetration into the characters of men, that without my recommendation you would be perfectly well-disposed to give him your best assistance. I must confess at the same time, I have heard that you suspect him of having signed some decree of the senate injurious to your honour. But I must assure you, in the first place, that he never signed any during the
admi-

A.U. 710. administration of those consuls⁶; and in the next, that almost all the decrees which were pretended to be passed at that time, were absolutely forged. The truth is, you might just as reasonably suppose I was concerned in that decree to which my name was subscribed, relating to Sempronius; tho' in fact I was then absent from Rome, and complained, I remember, of the injury that had been done me, in a letter which I wrote to you upon the occasion. But not to enter farther into this subject; I most earnestly intreat you, my dear Cornificius, to consider the interest of Lamia, in all respects, as mine, and to let him see that my recommendation has proved of singular advantage to his affairs; assuring yourself, that you cannot in any instance more effectually oblige me. Farewell.

⁶ It is altogether uncertain to what consuls Cicero alludes: Manutius supposes, to Antony and Dolabella.

LETTER XXII.

To the Same.

Cornificius delivered your letter to me on the ^{A.U. 718:} 17th of March, about three weeks, as he told me, after he had received it from your hands. The senate did not assemble either on that day, or the next, however on the 9th they met: when I defended your cause in a very full house, and with no unpropitious regards from Minerva¹. I may with peculiar propriety say so, as the statue of that guardian goddess of Rome, which I formerly erected in the Capitol², and which had lately been thrown down by an high wind, was at the same time decreed to be replaced. Your letter which Panfa read to the senate was much approved, and afforded great satisfaction to the whole assembly. It fired them at the same time with general indignation against the impudent

¹ It was a sort of proverbial expression among the Romans, when they spoke of any successful undertaking, to say that it was carried on "not without the approbation of Minerva."

² "Cicero a little before his retreat into banishment, took a small statue of Minerva, which had long been revered in his family as a kind of tutelary deity; and carrying it to the Capitol, placed it in the temple of Jupiter, under the title of *Minerva the guardian of the city*." Life of Cic. i.

A.U. 710. attempts of the horrid *Minotaur*: for so I may well call those combined adversaries of yours, Calvius and Taurus³. It was proposed therefore that the censure of the senate should pass upon them: but that motion was over-ruled by the more merciful *Pansa*. However, a decree was voted upon this occasion extremely to your honour.

As for my own good offices in your favour; be assured, my dear Cornificius, they have not been wanting from the first moment I conceived a hope of recovering our liberties. Accordingly when I laid a foundation for that purpose on the 20th of December last⁴, while the rest of those who ought to have been equally forward in that work, stood timidly hesitating in what manner to act, I had a particular view to the preserving you in your present post: and to this end I prevailed with the senate to agree to my motion concerning the continuance of the proconsuls in their respective provinces. But my zeal in your cause

³ The *Minotaur* was a fabulous monster, which the poets describe as half man half bull. Cicero therefore in allusion to the name of Taurus who had joined with Calvius in some combination against Cornificius, jocosely gives them the appellation of the *Minotaur*.

⁴ When he spoke his third and fourth Philippic orations: wherein Cicero endeavoured, amongst other articles, to animate the senate and the people to vigorous measures against Antony.

did not terminate here: and I still continued my ^{A. U. 710.} attacks upon that person, who in contempt of the senate, as well as most injuriously to you, had, even whilst he himself was absent from Rome, procured your government to be allotted to him. My frequent, or to speak more properly, my incessant remonstrances against his proceedings, forced him, much against his inclinations, to enter Rome: where he found himself obliged to relinquish the hopes of an honour, which he thought himself no less sure of than if it had been in his actual possession. It gives me great pleasure that these my just and honest invectives against your adversary, in conjunction with your own exalted merit, have secured you in your government: as I rejoice extremely likewise in the distinguished honours you have there received.

I very readily admit of your excuse in regard to Sempronius; well knowing that your conduct upon that occasion may justly be imputed to those errors to which we were all equally liable, whilst we trod the dark and dubious paths of bondage. I myself indeed, the grave inspirer of your counsels and the firm defender of your dignities, even I, my friend, was injudiciously hurried away by my indignation at the times, when too hastily despairing of liberty, I attempted

A.U. 710. to retire into Greece⁶. But the Etesian winds, like so many patriot-citizens, refused to waite me from the commonwealth: whilst Auster conspiring in their designs, collected his whole force and drove me back again to Regium. From thence I returned to Rome with all the expedition that sails and oars could speed me: and the very next day after my arrival, I shewed the world that I was the only man, amidst a race of the most abject slaves, that dared to assert his freedom and independency⁷. I inveighed indeed against the measures of Antony with so much spirit and indignation, that he lost all manner of patience; and pointing the whole rage of his bacchanalian fury at my devoted head, he at first endeavoured to gain a pretence of assassinating me in the senate: but that project not succeeding, his next resource was to lay wait for my life in private. But I extricated myself from his insidious snares, and drove him, all reeking with the fumes of his nauseous intemperance, into the toils of Octavius⁸. That excellent youth drew

⁶ An account of this intended voyage has already been given in a former note. See rem. 3. p. 134. of this vol.

⁷ This seems to allude to his having refused to pay obedience to a summons from Antony, to attend a meeting of the senate which was held on that day. See rem. 1. p. 142. of this vol.

⁸ Octavius as soon as he returned into Italy after the death of Cæsar, endeavoured to secure Cicero in his interest: as Ci-

together

together a body of troops, in the first place, ^{A.U. 710.} for his own and my particular defence; and in

cero appeared no less forward to embrace the friendship of Octavius. They both of them indeed had one of the strongest of all motives, perhaps, for a mutual coalition: as there is nothing in which men seem to unite more amicably, than in hunting down the same common foe. The league, however into which Cicero entered with Octavius, extended no farther at first than to a matter of mere civil controversy: and he only engaged to support Octavius in his claim of part of Cæsar's estate, which Antony, it was alledged, injuriously withheld from him. But even this was going a greater length, than a true patriot could prudently have ventured. For tho' the contest between Antony and Octavius with respect to the money in question was altogether personal; yet "by natural consequence (as the accurate observer upon the "epistles between Cicero and Brutus justly remarks) it became a matter of more extensive concern. In the first "place, it was joined with the succession to the name of Cæsar: which was looked upon by the chiefs of the Cæsarean "party as an earnest of the continuance of the public settlement made by Cæsar in the person of Octavius; and on "the same account it was always suspected by the more discerning republicans. In the next place, it gave Octavius "the plausible occasion of being the distinguished assertor of Cæsar's acts, and of the full execution of all his bequests: "by which means he drew upon himself the eyes of all the "veterans, the military force of the empire, and interested "the whole populace of Rome in his cause; since it was the "common cause of all who were expecting with impatience "the effect of Cæsar's liberality." However, had Cicero's engagements with Octavius ended here; his conduct might have been excused at least, tho' it certainly could not have been justified. But when he afterwards armed Octavius with the power and the dignities of the state; when he trusted (as the excellent author of the observations on his life ingeniously expresses it) *the last stake of liberty in the hands of a man who had so great temptations to betray it*; he seems clearly to have acted in contradiction to the sentiments of his heart, and to have sacrificed the cause of the republic to the hatred he bore to Antony. Plutarch expressly assigns this as Cicero's

A.U. 710 the next for that of the republic in general; which if he had not happily raised, Antony, in his return from Brundisium, would have spread desolation, like a wasting pestilence, around the land, What followed I need not add; as I imagine you are well apprised of all that has happened subsequent to that period. To return then to what gave occasion to this digression; let me again assure you, that I am perfectly well satisfied with your excuse concerning Sempronius. The truth is, it was impossible to act with any determined steadiness and uniformity in times of such total anarchy and confusion. "But other days (to use an expression of Terence) are now arrived, and other measures are now required." Come then, my friend, let us sail forth together, and even take our place at the helm. All the advocates of liberty are embarked in one common bottom: and it is my utmost endeavour to steer them right. May prosperous gales then attend our voyage! But whatever winds may arise, motive for declaring in favour of Octavius: which indeed is abundantly confirmed by his letters to Atticus. It appears from these that there was so little difference with respect to the republican interest, whether Antony or Octavius was at the head of affairs, that neither Atticus, nor Cicero could determine in that view which to prefer: *valde tibi assentior, says our author to his friend, si multum possit Octavianus, multo firmius acta tyranni comprobatur iri, quam in telluris: atque id contra Brutum fieri. Sin autem vincitur, videt intolerabilem Antonium; ut quem velis nescias.* Ad At. xvi. 14. Plut. in Brut. Tunstall's observ. on the epist. between Brut. and Cic. p. 132. Observ. on the life of Cic. p. 50.

my

my best skill, most assuredly, shall not be wanting: and is it in the power of patriotism to be answerable for more? In the mean time, let it be your care to cherish in your breast every generous and exalted sentiment; remembering always that your true glory must ever be inseparably connected with the republic. Farewell.

my best skill, most assuredly, shall not be wanting: and is it in the power of patriotism to be salubrious for more? In the mean time, let it be your care to cherish in your breast every generous and exalted sentiment, remembering always that your true glory must ever be inseparably connected with the republic. Farewell.

LETTERS

OF

Marcus Tullius Cicero

TO

Several of his FRIENDS.

BOOK XIV.

LETTER I.

GALBA^s to CICERO.

ON the 15th of this month, the day on ^{A.U. 710,} which Panfa intended to join the army of Hirtius, Antony drew out of his lines the second and thirty-fifth legions, toge-

^s He had been one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul; but not being favoured by him in his pursuit of the consulship, he joined in the conspiracy with Brutus and Cassius. He was great-grand-father to the emperor Galba. *Quartier:*

ther

A.U. 710. ther with his own prætorian cohort, and that of Silanus²; both which were composed of the Evocati³. I happened at this time to be in Panfa's army; having been sent an hundred miles express, in order to hasten his march. Antony advanced towards us with these troops, in the supposition that our forces consisted only of four new-raised legions: whereas Hirtius, the better to secure our junction, had taken advantage of the preceding night to reinforce us with the *martial* legion, which I generally commanded, as also with two prætorian cohorts. These regiments upon the very first appearance of Antony's cavalry, could by no means be restrained from engaging: so that we were under an absolute necessity of following them to the charge. Antony in order to deceive us into a belief that none of his legions were with him, had posted them at Forum-gallorum⁴, and only appeared with his horse and light-armed troops in view. Panfa when he saw that contrary to his inclination the *martial* legion had rushed on to the attack, gave directions that two of his new-raised

² He was military tribune in the army of Lepidus; and by the secret connivance, if not by the express orders, of that general, had conducted a body of troops to the assistance of Antony in the siege of Modena. *Dio. xli. p. 336.*

³ See rem. 1. p. 340. vol. i.

⁴ Now called Castel-Franco: a small village on the Æmilian way, between Modena and Bologna.

legions which were behind, should immediately A.U. 710.
 come up. As soon as we had passed the woods
 and a morass, we formed in order of battle with
 twelve cohorts⁵; the other two legions I just
 now mentioned not being yet arrived. Antony
 observing this, drew all his forces out of the vil-
 lage, and instantly began the engagement. Both
 sides maintained the first onset with the most ob-
 stinate bravery: tho' indeed our right wing, in
 which I commanded eight cohorts of the *martial*
 legion, at the very beginning of the action re-
 pulsed Antony's thirty-fifth legion, and pursued
 them above ****⁶ paces out of the field. But I
 no sooner observed the enemy's cavalry attempt-
 ing to surround the wing from which I had ad-
 vanced, than I endeavoured to rejoin it; order-
 ing at the same time my light-armed troops to
 engage Antony's Moorish horse, lest they should
 fall upon us in our rear. But whilst I was at-
 tempting to regain my post, I found myself in
 the midst of the enemy's troops, and perceived
 Antony himself at a small distance behind me.
 Upon this, throwing my shield cross my shoul-
 ders, I galloped full speed towards one of our
 new-raised legions, which I saw advancing from

⁵ A cohort consisted of about four or five hundred men.

⁶ "The common editions add here *quingentos*: but it is
 "not found either in Dr. Mead's M. S. or any other autho-
 "rity," Mr. Ross.

A.U. 710. the camp; the enemy at the same time pursuing me on the one side, and our own men aiming their pikes at me on the other: but as the latter soon discovered who I was, I had the very extraordinary good fortune to escape. Cæsar's prætorian cohort⁶, which was posted on the Æmilian road, made a very long and vigorous resistance. But our left wing, in which were two cohorts of the Martial legion, together with the prætorian cohort, and which formed indeed the weakest division of our army, began to give ground; being hemmed in by Antony's cavalry, in which he is extremely strong. As soon as all our troops had made good their retreat, I began to think of mine; and was the last that entered our camp. Antony considering himself as master of the field, imagined he could likewise take possession of our camp: but after an unsuccessful attempt, he retired with great loss.

As soon as Hirtius was informed of what had passed, he put himself at the head of twenty veteran cohorts, and meeting Antony in his return from the attack of our camp, engaged him upon the very spot where our action had just before happened; and entirely defeated his army. About ten o'clock that night, Antony with his cavalry regained his camp near Mutina; as Hirtius re-

⁶ Octavius.

tired to that which Panfa had quitted in the ^{A.U. 710.} morning, and in which he had left the two legions that repulsed Antony.

The enemy have lost the greatest part of their veteran troops. But this advantage was not to be obtained without a loss likewise on our side; the prætorian cohorts, together with the Martial legion, having somewhat suffered in this action. We have taken two legionary standards⁷, together with sixty others: and upon the whole have gained a very considerable victory. Farewell.

From the camp, April the 20th.

LETTER II.

PLANCUS TO CICERO⁸.

IT affords me great pleasure to reflect, that I have amply justified your favourable representations of me, by having strictly fulfilled the promises I made you. I give you a proof likewise of my particular affection, by acquainting you before any other of my friends, with the

⁷ Each legion had a chief standard carried before it, upon which was fixed the figure of an eagle: there was a particular one likewise to every company.

⁸ When Plancus wrote this letter, he had not received advice of the action between the troops of Antony and those of the republic: of which an account has been given in the preceding epistle.

A.U. 710 measures I have taken. I hope you are well persuaded, that the republic will daily receive still stronger instances of my attachment: let me assure you at least, that you shall be more and more convinced of it by the clearest and most unquestionable evidence. As to what concerns my own personal interest; I protest to you, my dear Cicero, by all my hopes of rescuing the republic from those imminent dangers to which it is exposed, that notwithstanding I esteem those illustrious recompences which are conferred by the senate as no less desirable than immortal fame, yet, believe me, I shall not in the least remit of my earnest endeavours to assist the commonwealth, altho' I should never participate of its glorious rewards. If the ardor and efficacy of my zeal, should not distinguish me, amidst those many excellent citizens who stand forth in the defence of our country; let not your suffrage contribute to the increase of my honours. I have no ambition inconsistent with that general equality for which I have taken up arms: and am perfectly well contented to leave it to your own determination both when and in what manner my services shall be recompensed. Nothing indeed can be deemed too late or too inconsiderable, which is given to a man as a public testimony of his country's approbation,

Having reached the Rhone by long marches, A.U. 710.
I passed that river with my whole army on the
27th of April: and immediately ordered a detach-
ment of a thousand horse to advance before
me from Vienna⁹, by a shorter road. If I meet
with no obstructions on the part of Lepidus, I
doubt not of giving the republic reason to be sa-
tisfied with my diligence and expedition: but if
he should attempt to intercept my passage, I must
take my measures as circumstances shall require.
Of this however I will now assure you, that the
army I am conducting is highly respectable,
whether considered with regard to the na-
ture, the number, or the fidelity of my troops.
I will only add, that I desire your friendship up-
on no other terms than as you are sure I shall al-
ways give you the warmest returns of mine.
Farewell.

⁹ 'Tis now called Vienne: a city in the province of Dau-
phiny, situated upon the Rhone.

LETTER III.

DECIMUS BRUTUS to CICERO.

A.U. 710. **Y**OU are sensible how great a loss the republic has sustained, by the death of Panfa¹. It behoves you therefore to exert all your credit and address to prevent our enemies from entertaining any reasonable hope of recovering their strength, now that they have thus deprived us of both our consuls². I am preparing to pursue Antony immediately: and I trust shall be able to render it impossible either for Antony to continue in Italy, or for Ventidius³ to escape out of it.

¹ Panfa died at Bologna a few days after the battle of Mutina, of the wounds he received in that action. *Appian* iii. P. 572.

² Hirtius and Octavius after the battle mentioned in the preceding note, "were determined at all hazards to relieve Modena: and after two or three days spent in finding the most likely place of breaking thro' the intrenchments, they made their attack with such vigor, that Antony, rather than suffer the town to be snatched at last out of his hands, chose to draw out his legions and come to a general battle. The fight was bloody and obstinate: and Antony's men, tho' obliged to give ground, bravely disputed every inch of it: till Decimus Brutus, taking the opportunity at the same time to sally out of the town at the head of his garrison, helped greatly to determine and complete the victory. Hirtius pushed his advantage with great spirit, and forced his way into Antony's camp: but when he had gained the middle of it, was unfortunately killed near the general's tent." *Life of Cic.* iii. 204.

³ Ventidius was a soldier of fortune, who from the meanest

As I suppose you see very clearly the measures A. U. 710.
 which Pollio will pursue, I need say nothing to
 you upon that article. But I make it my first
 and principal request that you would send to
 Lepidus, in order, if possible, to prevent that
 light and inconstant man from renewing the war,
 by joining with Antony: as both Lepidus and
 Pollio are at the head of very numerous and
 powerful arms. I do not mention this as ima-
 gining that you are not equally attentive to these
 important points; but from the firm persuasion

original became one of the most distinguished captains of
 the age. The father of Pompey having taken the city of
 Ascalum in the Italic or social war, reserved part of the in-
 habitants to grace his triumphal entry into Rome; among
 which was the mother of Ventidius, who walked before the
 victor's car with her infant son at her breast. When he
 grew up, he gained his livelihood by serving as a groom:
 in which employment having gotten together a little money,
 he furnished himself with some mules and carriages, which
 he let out to the government for the use of the proconsuls
 in their way to the provinces. In this capacity he became
 known to Caesar, who observing in him a genius much supe-
 rior to his station, took him into Gaul, where he advanced
 him in his army; and after the civil wars were ended, gave
 him a place in the senate, and created him prætor. After
 the death of Caesar, he attached himself to the interest of
 Antony: to whose assistance he was at this time marching
 at the head of a considerable body of troops, which he had
 raised out of Caesar's veteran legions that were dispersed in
 different parts of Italy. Towards the end of the present
 year, the triumvirate appointed him consul. Having shortly
 afterwards obtained a signal victory over the Parthians, his
 conduct and bravery were rewarded with a triumph: and
 to crown the series of his glory, he was honoured at his
 death with a public funeral. *Aul. Gel. xv. 4. Dio. lxxiii.*
p. 239. Vol. Patre. ii. 65.

A.U. 710 that Lepidus, however dubious it may perhaps appear to the senate, will never of himself act in the manner he ought. Let me intreat you likewise to confirm Plancus in his present resolutions: who, I should hope, when he sees Antony driven out of Italy, will not be wanting in his assistance to the republic. If the latter should have crossed the Alps, I purpose to post a proper number of forces to guard the passes of those mountains⁴: and you may depend upon my giving you regular notice of all my motions. Farewell.

From my camp at Regium⁵.

April the 29th.

LETTER IV.

TO PLANCUS.

HOW pleasing was the letter I received from you two days before our victory at Mutina! wherein you gave me an account of the state of your troops, of your zeal to the republic, and of the expedition with which you were ad-

⁴ The intent of this guard seems to have been what Mr. Ross conjectures, in order to intercept the march of Ventidius, and prevent him from following Antony over the Alps.

⁵ A town upon the Æmilian way, between Modena and Parma. It is now called Reggio.

vancing to the relief of Brutus. But notwithstanding that the enemy was defeated before you could join our army: the hopes nevertheless of the commonwealth are still fixed entirely upon you: as the principal leaders of these infamous rebels have escaped, it is said, from the field of battle. You will remember therefore, that to exterminate the remains of this party, will be a service no less acceptable to the senate, than if you had given them the first repulse.

I am waiting, as well as many others, with great impatience for the return of your couriers. I hope that our late success will now induce even Lepidus himself to act in concert with you, for the defence of the common cause. I intreat you, my dear Plancus, to employ your utmost endeavours for this important purpose; that every spark of this horrid war may be utterly and for ever extinguished. If you should be able to effect this, you will render a most godlike service to your country, and at the same time procure immortal honour to yourself. Farewell.

May the 5th.

LETTER V.

To the Same.

A.U. 710. **I** Seized the very first opportunity of contributing to the augmentation of your dignities: and I omitted no distinction that could be considered either as the applause or reward of merit. This you will perceive by the decree which has been voted to your honour with the utmost zeal and unanimity in a very full house: and it is expressed in the very words I dictated from a paper which I had drawn up for that purpose. I was sensible at the same time from your letter, that it was more your ambition to approve your actions to every honest mind, than to be distinguished with these insigns of glory: but I thought it incumbent upon the republic to consider, not what you desire, but what you deserve. Let me only intreat you to finish the work which others have so happily begun; remembering that whoever shall destroy Antony, will have the whole honour of concluding this war. It is thus that Homer gives the glory, not to Ajax, nor Achilles, but to Ulysses alone, of having exterminated Troy⁶. Farewell.

⁶ In the original it is, *Homerus non Ajacem, nec Achillem, sed Ulysses appellavit πολυπορθιον*; which is not strictly

LETTER VI.

DECIMUS BRUTUS to CICERO.

I Look upon the obligations I have received ^{A.U. 710.} from you, as nothing inferior even to those which I have conferred upon the republic: but I am not capable, you are well assured, of making you so ill a return as I have experienced from some of my ungrateful countrymen. It might perhaps in the present conjuncture, be thought to have somewhat the air of flattery were I to say, that your single applause outweighs, in my esteem, their whole united approbation. It is certain however, that you view my actions by the faithful light of dispassionate truth and reason: whereas they, on the contrary, look upon them through the clouds of envy and malevolence. But I am little concerned how much soever they may oppose my honours; provided they do not obstruct me in my services to the republic: the very dangerous situation of which, let me now point out to you in as few words as possible.

true: for Homer frequently gives that epithet to Achilles, Plancus however could not mistake the hint, that any stratagem would be fair and honourable which should for ever remove Antony out of their way.

A.U. 710. In the first place then, you are sensible what great disturbances the death of the consuls⁷ may create in Rome: as it may give occasion to all the dangerous practices that ambition will suggest to those, who are desirous of succeeding to their office⁸. This is all that prudence will allow me to say in a letter: and all indeed that is necessary to be said to a man of your penetration. As to Antony, notwithstanding he made his escape from the field of battle with but a very few troops, and those too entirely disarmed; yet by setting open the prisons, and by pressing all sorts of men that fell in his way, he has collected no contemptible number of forces. These have likewise been considerably augmented by the accession of the veteran and other troops of Ventidius; who after a very difficult march over the Apennine mountains, has found means to join Antony in the fens of Sabata⁹. The only possible scheme which the latter can pursue, is, either to have recourse to Lepidus, if that general should be disposed to receive him; or to post himself on the Alps and Apennines, in order to make depreda-

⁷ Hirtius and Pansa.

⁸ This seems plainly to point at Octavius; who in fact soon after procured himself to be elected consul, in conjunction with Quintus Pedius.

⁹ Between the Alps and the Apennines, on the coast of Genoa.

tions with his cavalry (in which he is exceedingly ^{A. U. 710.} strong) on the neighbouring country; or to march into Etruria¹, where we have no army to oppose him. Had Cæsar however passed the Apennine mountains agreeably to my advice², I should have driven Antony into such difficulties, that perhaps without striking a single blow, I should have been able to have wasted his whole army by famine. But the misfortune is, that Cæsar will neither be governed by me, nor will his army be governed by him: both which are very unhappy circumstances for our cause. This then being the sad state of public affairs, can I be solicitous, as I said above, what opposition I may meet with in respect to my own personal honours? The particulars I have here mentioned are of so very delicate a nature, that I know not how you will be able to touch upon them in the senate: or if you should, I fear it will be to no

¹ Tuscany.

² “ Octavius from the beginning had no thoughts of pursuing Antony. He had already gained what he aimed at; had reduced Antony’s power so low, and raised his own so high, as to be in a condition of making his own terms with him in the partition of the empire: whereas if Antony had been wholly destroyed, the republican party would have probably been too strong for him and Lepidus. When Octavius was pressed therefore to pursue Antony, he contrived still to delay it until it was too late; taking himself to be more usefully employed in securing to his interest the troops of the consuls.” *List of Cic. iii. 214.*

A. U. 710. purpose. In the mean time I am in no condition to subsist my troops any longer. When I first took up arms for the deliverance of the commonwealth, I had above four hundred thousand sestertia³ in ready money: but at present I have not only mortgaged every part of my estate, but have borrowed all I could possibly raise on the credit of my friends. I leave you to judge therefore with what difficulty I now maintain seven legions at my own expence. The truth is, I should not be equal to so great a charge, were I possessed of all Varro's⁴ immense treasures.

As soon as I shall receive any certain information of Antony's motions, I will give you notice. In the mean time, I will only add, that I desire the continuance of your friendship upon no other terms than as you shall find an equal return of mine. Farewell.

From my camp at Tertona⁵. May the 5th.

³ About 320,000 l. sterling.

⁴ Who this man of immense wealth was, is not known. There is no reason to believe, that he was the celebrated Terentius Varro, to whom several letters in the preceding part of this collection are addressed.

⁵ *Tertona*, about thirty miles north from Genoa.

LETTER, VII.

PLANCUS TO CICERO.

I Give you a thousand and a thousand thanks A.U. 710.
for your late favours: which as long as I
live I shall always most gratefully acknowledge.
More than this I dare not venture to promise.
For I fear it will never be in my power to acquit
such uncommon obligations: unless you should
think (what your letter endeavours indeed with
much serious eloquence to persuade me) that to
remember them is to return them. You could
not have acted with a more affectionate zeal, if
the dignities of your own son had been in ques-
tion: and I am perfectly sensible of the high
honours that were decreed to me in consequence
of your first motion for that purpose. I am sen-
sible too, that all your subsequent votes in my
behalf, were entirely conformable to the cir-
cumstances of the times and the opinion of my
friends: as I am informed likewise of the ad-
vantagous colours in which you are perpetually
representing me, as well as of the frequent con-
tests you sustain with my injurious detractors.
It is incumbent upon me therefore, in the first
place, to endeavour to convince the republic
that I am worthy of the praises you bestow upon
me;

A.U. 710. me; and in the next place, to render you sensible, that I gratefully bear your friendship in remembrance. I will only add under this article, that I desire you to protect me in the honours I have thus procured by your influence: but I desire it no otherwise than as my actions shall prove that I am the man you wish to find me.

As soon as I had passed the Rhone, I detached a body of three thousand⁶ horse under the command of my brother, with orders to advance towards Mutina: to which place I intended to follow them with the rest of my army. But on my march thither I received advice, that an action had happened and that the siege was raised. Antony, I find, has no other resource left but to retire into these parts with the remains of his broken forces. His only hopes indeed are, that he may be able to gain either Lepidus, or his army: in which there are some troops no less disaffected to the republic than those which served under Antony himself. I thought proper therefore to recall my cavalry, and to halt in the country of the Allobroges⁷; that I may be ready

⁶ In the second letter of this book, Plancus says this detachment consisted only of a thousand horse: in one or other therefore of these passages the transcribers must have committed some mistake.

⁷ It comprehended the territories of Geneva with part of Savoy and Dauphine: and formed a district of the province under the command of Lepidus.

to act as circumstances shall require. If Antony ^{A.U. 710.} should retire into this country, destitute of men; I make no doubt, notwithstanding that he should be received by the army of Lepidus, to be able to give a good account of him with my present forces. Should he even appear at the head of some troops, and should the tenth veteran legion revolt, which, together with the rest of those regiments, was by my means prevailed upon to engage in the service of the republic; yet I shall endeavour, by acting on the defensive, to prevent him from gaining any advantage over us: which I hope to effect, till a reinforcement from Italy shall enable me to exterminate this desperate crew. I will venture at least to assure you, my dear Cicero, that neither zeal nor vigilance shall be wanting on my part for that purpose. It is my sincere wish indeed, that the senate may have no farther fears: but if any should still remain, no man will enter into their cause with greater warmth and spirit, nor be willing to suffer more in the support of it, than myself.

I am endeavouring to engage Lepidus to join with me in the same views: and I have promised him, if he will act with a regard to the interest of the republic, that I shall upon all occasions yield him an entire deference. I have employed my brother, together with Furnius and Latrensis,

A. U. 710. ^{rensis}⁹, to negotiate this association between us: and no private injury done to myself shall ever prevent me from concurring with my greatest enemy, whenever it may be necessary for the defence of the commonwealth. But should these overtures prove unsuccessful, I shall still persevere with the same zeal (and perhaps with more glory) in my endeavours to give satisfaction to the senate. Take care of your health, and allow me an equal return of your friendship. Farewell.

L E T T E R VIII.

DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul elect, to CICERO.

I Have received a duplicate of the letter you sent me by my couriers: to which I can only say in return, that my obligations to you rise much higher than I can easily discharge.

I gave you an account in my last, of the posture of our affairs: since which I have received intelligence, that Antony is on his march towards Lepidus. Among some papers of Antony which are fallen into my hands, I found a list of the several persons whom he intended to em-

⁹ Furnius, it has already been observed, was lieutenant to Plancus: as Laterensis acted in the same capacity under Lepidus.

ploy as mediators in his behalf with Pollio, Lepidus and Plancus: so that he has not yet, it seems, given up all hopes of gaining the latter. Nevertheless, I did not hesitate to send an immediate express to Plancus with advice of Antony's march. I expect within a few days to receive ambassadors from the Allobroges and all the other districts of this province: and I doubt not of dismissing them strongly confirmed in their allegiance to the republic. You will be attentive on your part, I dare say, to promote all such necessary measures at Rome as shall be agreeable to your sentiments, and to the interest of the commonwealth. I am equally persuaded that you will prevent, if it be possible to prevent, the malevolent schemes of my enemies. But if you should not succeed in these generous endeavours, you will at least have the satisfaction to find that no indignities they can throw upon me, are capable of deterring me from my purposes. Farewell.

From my camp on the frontiers of the Statiellenses¹. May the 5th.

¹ A territory in Liguria, the principal town of which was *Aquæ Statiellorum*, now called *Aqui*, in the district of *Montferrat*.

LETTER IX.

PLANCUS TO CICERO.

A.U. 710.

SOME occurrences have arisen since I closed my former letter, of which I think it may import the republic that you should be apprised; as both the commonwealth and myself, I hope, have reaped advantage from my assiduity in the affair I am going to mention. I solicited Lepidus by repeated expresses to lay aside all animosities between us, and amicably unite with me in concerting measures for the succour of the republic; conjuring him to prefer the interest of his family and his country to that of a contemptible and desperate rebel; and assuring him if he did so, that he might entirely command me upon all occasions. Accordingly by the intervention of Laterensis, I have succeeded in my negociation: and Lepidus has given me his honour, that if he cannot prevent Antony from entering his province^a, he will most certainly lead his army against him. He requests likewise that I would join him with my forces; and the rather, as Antony is extremely strong in cavalry, whereas that

^a Narbonensian Gaul: which together with part of Spain composed the province of Lepidus.

of Lepidus is very inconsiderable: and out of ^{A.U. 710.} these few, ten of his best men have lately deserted to my camp. As soon as I received this express, I lost no time to forward and assist the good intentions of Lepidus. I clearly saw indeed the advantage that would arise from my joining him: as my horse would be of service in pursuing and destroying Antony's cavalry, and as the presence of my troops in general would be a restraint upon the dissaffected part of those under his command. To this end, having spent a day in throwing a bridge across the Isara³, a very considerable river, that bounds the territories of the Allobroges, I passed it with my whole army on the 12th of May. But having received advice that Lucius Antonius⁴ was advancing towards us with some regiments of horse and foot, and that he was actually arrived at Forum Julii⁴; I ordered on the 14th a detachment of four thousand horse to meet him under the command of my brother: whom I purpose to follow by long marches with four light-armed legions and the remainder of my cavalry. And should that Fortune which presides over the republic, prove in any degree favourable

³ It is now called the *Isere*, a river in Dauphiné which falls into the Rhone.

⁴ A brother of Mark Antony.

⁴ Now called Frejus, a city in Provence.

A.U. 710. to my arms, I shall soon put an end at once both to our own fears, and to the hopes of these insolent rebels. But if the infamous Antony, apprised of our approach, should retire towards Italy; it will be the business of Brutus to intercept his march: and Brutus, I am persuaded, will not be wanting either in courage or conduct for that purpose. Nevertheless I shall in that case send my brother with a detachment of horse to harass Antony in his retreat, and to protect Italy from his depredations. Farewell.

LETTER X.

CLAUDEIUS, Proconsul, to CICERO.

YOUR letter^s affords me a new proof of your extraordinary friendship. I find by it, that you are not only a well-wisher to my interest, (as you have at all times been indeed, for the sake of the republic as well as for my own) but enter into it with the warmest and most anxious solicitude. I was persuaded therefore, that as you could not suppose me capable of being inactive at a season when my country laboured under a general oppression, you would be

^s This seems to be an answer to the 15th letter of the preceding Book, p. 219.

impatient to hear both of my personal welfare and of the success of my military preparations. For this reason, as soon as Aulus Allienus had resigned those legions into my hands which he brought from Egypt ⁶, I wrote to you by different couriers whom I dispatched to Rome. I sent a letter at the same time to the senate: and if my people obeyed their instructions, it was not delivered till it was first read to you. But if these expresses should not be arrived, I am persuaded they have been intercepted by Dolabella: who after having most villainously murdered Trebonius ⁷, has made himself master of his province.

A.U. 710.

⁶ See rem. 3. p. 206. of this vol.

⁷ It has already been observed in rem. 4. p. 194. of this vol. that Dolabella left Rome before the expiration of his consulship, in order to possess himself of the government of Syria. In his way thither he arrived at Smyrna; where Trebonius, proconsul of Asia Minor, resided. Trebonius refused him admittance into the city; but treated him however with great civility, and many compliments mutually passed between them. With these Dolabella appeared satisfied, and pretending to pursue his march, proceeded towards Ephesus: but he returned in the night, and making himself master of the city by surprise, seized Trebonius in his bed. Cicero in one of his Philippics, expatiates upon the cruelties which Dolabella exercised on this his unfortunate but illustrious prisoner. He kept him two days under torture to extort a discovery of the public money in his custody, insulting him at the same time with the most opprobrious language: he then ordered his head to be cut off and exhibited to the populace on the point of a spear, his body to be dragged through the principal streets of Smyrna, and afterwards to be thrown into the sea. See rem. 8. p. 99. of this vol. *Appian. B. C. iii. p. 542. Phil. xi. 2, 3.*

A.U.710. All the troops which I found in Syria have submitted to my authority. However I have been a little retarded in my preparations, in order to distribute some donatives which I had promised to the soldiers : but I have now discharged my engagements.

If you are sensible that I have refused no labours nor dangers for the service of my country ; if it was by your advice and persuasion that I took up arms against those infamous invaders of our liberties ; if I have not only raised an army for the defence of the commonwealth, but have even snatched it from most cruel and oppressive hands ; let these considerations recommend my interests to your care and protection. Had Dolabella indeed possessed himself of these forces, the expectation of such an additional body of troops, even before they had actually joined Antony, would greatly have confirmed and strengthened his party. If upon this account therefore you think these soldiers deserve highly of the republic, let them experience the benefit of your patronage ; nor suffer them to have reason to regret, that they preferred their duty to the commonwealth to all the powerful temptations of plunder and rapine. I must also recommend it to your care, that due honours be paid to the generals Marcus and Crispus.

pus⁸. As to Bassus, he obstinately refused to deliver up the legion under his command: and had they not without his consent deputed some of their officers to treat with me, he would have shut the gates of Apamea, and forced me to have entered the town by assault. I make these requests then, as well in the name of our friendship, which I trust will have much weight with you; as in that of the republic, which has ever, I know, been the object of your warmest affection. Believe me, the army under my command is zealously attached not only to the senate, and to every friend of our country, but particularly to yourself. The frequent accounts indeed they hear of your patriot-disposition, have extremely endeared you to them: and should they find their interests to be a part of your concern, they will consider you in all respects as their first and greatest benefactor.

Since I wrote the above, I have received intelligence that Dolabella is marched into Cilicia: whither I purpose immediately to follow him. I will give you early notice of the event of this expedition: and may I so prove successful as I shall endeavour to deserve well of the republic.

⁸ Some account of these persons, as well as of Bassus mentioned in the next sentence, has been given in the preceding remarks.

A.U.710. Take care of your health and continue your
friendship to me. Farewell.

From my camp, May the 7th.

LETTER XI.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul elect.

THE message you commissioned Galba and Volumnius to deliver to the senate, sufficiently intimates the nature of those fears and suspicions which you imagine we have reason to entertain. But I must confess that the apprehensions you would thus infuse into us, seem by no means worthy of that glorious victory you have obtained over the enemies of the commonwealth. Believe me, my dear Brutus, both the senate and the generals that support its cause, are animated with an undaunted resolution: we were sorry therefore that you, whom we esteem the bravest captain that ever the republic employed, should think us capable of any timidity. Is it possible indeed, after having confidently reposed our hopes on your courage and conduct when you were invested by Antony in all the fulness of his strength and power, that any of us should harbour the least fear now that the siege is raised, and the enemy's army entirely

tirely overthrown? Nor have we any thing, ^{A.U.710.} surely, to apprehend from Lepidus. For who can imagine him so utterly void of all rational conduct, as to have professed himself an advocate for peace when we were engaged in a most necessary and important war, and yet to take up arms against the republic the moment that most desirable peace is restored? You are far too sagacious, I doubt not, to entertain such a thought⁹. Nevertheless the fears you have renewed amongst us at a time when every temple throughout Rome is resounding with our thanksgivings for your deliverance, have cast a very considerable damp upon our joy. May the fact prove then, (what indeed I am inclined to believe as well as hope) that Antony is completely vanquished. But should he happen to recover some degree of strength, he will most assuredly find that neither the senate is destitute of wisdom, nor the people of courage: I will add too, nor the republic of a general, so long as you shall be alive to lead forth her armies. Farewell.

May the 19th.

⁹ It will appear in the progress of these letters, that if Cicero was really in earnest in what he here says concerning Lepidus, it was he himself, and not Brutus, who wanted sagacity.

LETTER XII.

PLANCUS TO CICERO.

A.U.710.

ANtony arrived at Forum-Julii with the van of his army, on the 15th of May: and Ventidius is only two days march behind him. Lepidus writes we word, that he proposes to wait for me at Forum-Voconii¹, where he is at present encamped: a place about four-and-twenty miles distant from Forum-Julii. If he and Fortune do not deceive my expectations, the senate may depend upon my speedily terminating this business to their full satisfaction.

I mentioned to you in a former letter, that the great fatigues which my brother had undergone by his continual marches, had extremely impaired his constitution. However, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered to get abroad, he considered his health as an acquisition which he had gained as much for the service of the republic, as for himself: and was the first therefore to engage in every hazardous expedition. But I have recommended it to him, and indeed insisted, that he should return to Rome: as he would be much more likely to wear himself away by

¹ Now called *Le Luc*, in Provence.

continuing in the camp, than be able to give me ^{A.U. 710.} any assistance. Besides, I imagined now that the republic was most unhappily deprived of both the consuls, that the presence of so worthy a magistrate would be absolutely necessary at Rome. But if any of you should think otherwise; let *me* be censured for my imprudent advice; but let not my brother be condemned as failing in his duty.

Lepidus, agreeably to my request, has delivered Apella into my hands, as an hostage for the faithful execution of his engagements to cooperate with me in the defence of the commonwealth. Lucius Gellius has given me proofs of his zeal: as he has acted also in the affair of the three brothers, to the satisfaction of Sextus Gavianus. I have lately employed the latter in some negotiations between Lepidus and myself: and I have found him firmly attached to the interest of the republic. It is with great pleasure I give this testimony in his favour: a tribute which I shall always be ready to pay where-ever it is deserved.

Take care of your health, and allow me the same share of your heart which you most assuredly possess of mine. I recommend my dignities likewise to your protection: and I hope, if I can

T 4 ^{things to be done} plead

AU. 710. plead any merit, you will continue your good offices to me with the same singular affection you have hitherto discovered. Farewell,

LETTER XIII.

TO CORNIFICIUS.

YOU recommend a friend of my own, when you desire my good offices to Lucceius: be assured I shall faithfully support his interest by every mean in my power.

We have lost our colleagues² Hirtius and Pansa: and the death of these excellent consuls, who discharged their office with great advantage to the republic, has happened at a very unseasonable conjuncture. For tho' we are at present delivered from the oppressions of Antony; we are not wholly free from all apprehensions of danger. But if I may be permitted, I shall continue my usual endeavours to preserve the commonwealth from ruin: tho' I must confess, I am full weary of the work. No lassitude, however, ought to obstruct the duties we owe to our country.—But I forbear to enter farther into this subject; as I had rather you should hear of my actions from others, than from myself. The account I receive of yours is entirely agreeable to my wishes: but

² In the college of augurs.

it is far otherwise with respect to the reports concerning Minucius. They are indeed very unfavourable to his character; notwithstanding all the fine things you said of him in one of your letters. I should be glad to know the truth of the case: and to be informed of every thing else which is transacting in your province. Farewell.

LETTER XIV.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul elect.

IT is with infinite satisfaction, my dear Brutus, that I find you approve of my conduct in the senate with respect both to the decemvirs⁹, and to the honours decreed to our young¹ man. Yet after all, what have my labours availed? Believe me, my friend, (and you know I am not apt to boast) the senate was the grand engine of my power: but all those springs which I used so successfully to manage, have utterly lost

⁹ These decemvirs were probably the ten persons whom the senate in the first transports of their supposed compleat victory before the walls of Modena, had appointed to inquire into the conduct of Antony during his administration of the consular office. *Vid. Appian. B. C. iii. 578.*

¹ Octavius. The honours here mentioned were perhaps, the ovation, (a kind of inferior and less splendid triumph) which by the influence of Cicero was decreed to young Caesar for his services at the siege of Modena. See *Life of Cic. iii. p. 211.*

their

A.U. 710. their force, and I can no longer direct its motions. The truth of it is, the news of your glorious fall from the garrison of Mutina; of Antony's flight; and of his army being entirely cut to pieces; had inspired such confident hopes of a complete victory, that the disappointment has cast a general damp upon the spirit I had raised against our enemies: and all my ardent invectives seem at last to have proved just as insignificant as if I had been combating with my own shadow.—But to the purpose of your letter.—Those who are acquainted with the dispositions of the fourth and the *martial* legions, assure me, they will never be prevailed on to serve under you. As to the supply of money which you desire; some measures may, and most assuredly shall, be taken in order to raise it.—I am wholly in your sentiments with regard to the calling Brutus² out of Greece, and retaining Cæsar here for the protection of Italy. I agree with you likewise, my dear Brutus, that you have enemies; and tho' I find it no very difficult matter to sustain their attacks, yet still however, they somewhat embarrass my schemes in your favour.

The legions from Africa³ are daily expected. In the mean time the world is greatly astonished

² Marcus Brutus.

³ These were some of the veteran legions that had served under Julius Cæsar. See rem. 4. on let. 18. of this book.

to find that the war is broke out again in your A.U. 710,
province. Nothing, in truth, ever happened so
unexpectedly: as we had promised ourselves,
from the account of the victory which was
brought to us on your birth-day, that the peace
of the republic was established for many genera-
tions. But now all our fears are revived with as
much strength as ever.

You mentioned in your letter dated the 15th
of May, that you were just informed by an ex-
press from Plancus, that Lepidus had refused to
receive Antony. Should this prove to be fact,
our business will be so much the easier; if not,
we shall have a very difficult struggle to main-
tain: and it depends upon you to ease me of my
great apprehensions for the event. As for my
own part, I have exhausted all my powers; and
I am utterly incapable of doing more than I have
already performed. It is far otherwise however,
with my friend: and I not only wish, but expect,
to see you the greatest and most distinguished
of Romans. Farewell.

L E T.

LETTER XV.

TO PLANCUS.

A.U. 710. **N**Othing, my dear Plancus, could be more glorious to yourself, nor more acceptable to the senate, than the letter you lately addressed to that assembly : I will add too, nothing could be more opportune than the particular juncture in which it was delivered. Cornutus received it in the presence of a very full house, just as he had communicated to us a cold and irresolute letter from Lepidus. Yours was read immediately afterwards : and it was heard with the loudest exclamations of applause. It was highly pleasing indeed to the senate, not only from the importance of its contents and those zealous services to the republic of which it gave us an account, but from that strength and elegance of expression with which it was animated. The senate was extremely urgent that it might immediately be taken into consideration : but Cornutus thought proper to decline their request. However, the whole assembly expressing great indignation at his refusal, the question was put by five of the tribunes of the people. When Servilius was called upon for his opinion, he moved

moved that the debate might be adjourned. ^{A. U. 710.}
What my sentiments were (and I was supported
in them by the unanimous concurrence of the
whole house) you will see by the decree that passed
upon this occasion.

I am sensible that your own superior judgment
is abundantly sufficient to direct you in all emer-
gencies; yet I cannot forbear advising you not
to wait for the sanction of the senate in so critical
a conjuncture as the present, and which undoubt-
edly must often demand immediate action. Be
a senate, my friend, to yourself: and without
any other authority scruple not to pursue such
measures as the interest of the republic shall re-
quire. In one word, let your actions anticipate
our expectations, and give us the pleasure of
hearing that you have executed some glorious
exploit, ere we are so much as apprised that
you even had it in your intention. I will venture
to assure you, that the senate will most certainly
approve both your zeal and your judgment in
whatever you shall thus undertake. Farewell.

LET-

LETTER XVI.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS, Consul elect.

A.U. 710.

I Am indebted to you for your short letter by Flaccus Volumnius, as well as for two others more full; one of which was brought by the courier of Titus Vibius, the other was forwarded to me by Lupus: and all of them came to my hands on the same day. I find by your own account as well as by that which Græceius has given me, that the war, far from being extinguished, seems to be breaking out again with greater violence. You are sensible if Antony should gain any strength, that all your illustrious services to the republic will be utterly frustrated. The first accounts we received here, and which indeed were universally credited, represented him as having run away in great consternation, attended only with a few frightened and disarmed soldiers. But if the truth, after all, should be (what Græceius assures me) that Antony is in fact so strong as to render it unsafe to give him battle; he does not seem so much to have fled from Mutina, as to have changed the seat of war. This unexpected news

news has given all Rome another countenance, ^{A.U. 710.} and a general air of disappointment appears in every face. There are even some amongst us who complain of your not having immediately pursued Antony: for they imagine if no time had been lost, that he must inevitably have been destroyed. But it is usual with the people in all governments, and especially in ours, to be particularly disposed to abuse their liberty, by licentious reflections on those to whom they are indebted for the enjoyment of it. However, one should be careful not to give them any just cause for their censures.

To say all in one word; whoever destroys Antony, will have the glory of terminating the war: a hint which I had rather leave to your own reflections, than enter myself into a more open explanation³. Farewell.

LETTER XVII.

DECIMUS BRUTUS TO CICERO.

I Will no longer attempt to make any formal acknowledgments of the repeated instances I receive of your friendship: mere words are a very

³ See rem. 6. p. 260. of this vol.

A. U. 710. inadequate return to those obligations which my best services can but ill repay. If you will look back upon my former letters, you cannot be at a loss to discover the reasons that prevented me from pursuing Antony immediately after the battle of Mutina. The truth, my dear Cicero, is, that I was not only unprovided both with cavalry and baggage-horses, but not having at that time had an interview with Cæsar, I could not depend on his assistance: and I was wholly ignorant likewise, that Hirtius was killed. This will account for my not having pursued Antony on the day of the engagement. The day following I received an express from Panfa to attend him at Bononia: but in my way thither, being informed of his death, I immediately returned back to join my little corps. I may justly call them so indeed, as my forces are extremely diminished, and in a very bad condition from the great hardships they suffered during the siege. It was by these means that Antony got two days advance of me: and as he marched in disorder, he could retire much faster than it was in my power to pursue. He increased his forces likewise by pressing the inhabitants and throwing open the prisons in every town thro' which he passed: and in this manner he continued his march till he arrived in the fens of Sabata. This is a place with which I must
bring

bring you acquainted. It is situated between the ^{A.U. 718.} Alps and the Apennines, and the roads that lie about it are scarce practicable. When I had reached within thirty miles of Antony, I was informed that he had been joined by Ventidius, and had made a speech at the head of their combined troops, to persuade them to follow him over the Alps; assuring them that Lepidus had agreed to support him. Nevertheless, not only his own soldiers (which indeed are a very inconsiderable number) but those likewise of Ventidius repeatedly and unanimously declared that they were determined either to conquer, or perish in Italy: and at the same time desired that they might be conducted to Pollentia*. Antony found it in vain to oppose them: however, he deferred his march till the ensuing day. As soon as I received this intelligence, I detached five cohorts to Pollentia: and am now following them with the remainder of my troops. This detachment threw themselves into that city an hour before Trebellius arrived with his cavalry: a circumstance which gives me great satisfaction, as it is a point, I think, upon which our whole success depends. When the enemy found that their designs were thus frustrated, they conceived hopes of crossing the Alps into Gaul: as they supposed the four legions com-

* Some remains of this city still subsist, under the name of *Polenzo*. It is situated at the confluence of the Stura and the Tanaro in Piedmont.

A.U. 710. manded by Plancus would not be able to withstand their united forces; and that an army from Italy could not overtake them soon enough to prevent their passage. However the Allobroges together with my detachment have hitherto been sufficient to prevent their design: which I trust they will find still more difficult to effect, when I shall come up with the rest of my forces. But should they happen in the mean time to pass the Isara, I shall exert my utmost endeavours that this circumstance may not be attended with any ill consequences to the commonwealth.

Let it raise the spirits and the hopes of the senate, to observe that Plancus and myself, together with our respective armies, act in perfect concert with each other, and are ready to hazard every danger in support of the common cause. However, whilst you thus confidently rely on our zeal and diligence, you will remit nothing, I hope, of your own; but employ your utmost care to send us a reinforcement as well as every other necessary supply, that may render us in a condition to defend your liberties against those who have infamously conspired their ruin. One cannot indeed but look upon these our enemies with so much the greater indignation, as they have acted with the vilest hypocrisy; and suddenly turned those troops against their country, which they long pretended to have raised for its defence. Farewell.

LET-

LETTER XVIII.

DECIMUS BRUTUS TO CICERO.

I Wish you would peruse the letter I have addressed to the senate, and make what alterations you shall judge proper. You will find by it, that I am under an absolute necessity of thus applying to them. Whilst I imagined that I should be joined by the fourth and martial legions⁴, agreeably to the decree of the senate which passed for that purpose on the motion of Paulus and Drusus, I was less solicitous about the rest: but now that I have only some new-raised regiments, and those too extremely ill accoutred, I cannot but be apprehensive upon your accounts, as well as upon my own.

The citizens of Vicentia⁵ have always distinguished Marcus Brutus and myself by their particular regard. I intreat you therefore to endeavour that justice be done them by the senate, in the affair concerning the slaves. They are indeed

⁴ These were veteran legions which had served under Cæsar. But notwithstanding that they entered into the army of the late consuls Hirtius and Panfa, they could by no means be prevailed with to join Decimus Brutus: in resentment, 'tis probable, of the part he bore in the conspiracy against their favourite general. *Vid. Ep. Famil. xi. 14.*

⁵ *Vicenza*: a maritime city in the territories of the Venetians.

A.U. 710. entitled to your favour both by the equity of their cause, and the fidelity with which they have upon all occasions persevered in their allegiance to the republic: whereas their adversaries, on the contrary, are a most seditious and faithless people. Farewell.

Vercellæ⁶, May the 21st.

LETTER XIX.

MARCUS LEPIDUS^b to CICERO.

HAVING received advice that Antony was advancing with his troops towards my province, and had sent before him a detachment of his cavalry under the command of his brother Lucius; I moved with my army from the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar⁷, in order to oppose their passage. I continued my march without halting, till I arrived at Forum Voconii: and am now encamped somewhat beyond that town, on the river Argenteus⁸, opposite to Antony. Ventidius has joined him with his three legions; and has formed his camp a little above mine. Antony before this conjunction had the

⁶ Vercelli: in the dutchy of Milan.

^b See rem. ^a p. 217. of this vol.

⁷ The *Saône*: which falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

⁸ The *Argens*, in Provence: it empties itself into the Mediterranean a few miles below Frejus.

second legion entire, together with a considerable A. U. 710.
 number of men, tho' indeed wholly unarmed,
 who escaped from the general slaughter of his
 other legions. He is extremely strong in caval-
 ry: for as none of those troops suffered in the
 late action, he has no less than ***⁹ horse. Great
 numbers of his soldiers, both horse and foot, are
 continually deserting to my camp; so that his
 troops diminish every day. Both Silanus¹ and
 Culco² have left his army, and are returned to
 mine. But notwithstanding I was greatly offended
 by their going to Antony, contrary to my incli-
 nation; yet in regard to the connections that
 subsist between us, and in compliance with my
 usual clemency, I have thought proper to par-
 don them. However, I do not upon any occasion
 employ their services; nor indeed suffer them to
 remain in the camp.

As to what concerns my conduct in this war;
 you may depend upon it I shall not be wanting in
 my duty either to the senate or the republic: and
 whatever farther measures I shall take to this end,
 I shall not fail to communicate them to you.

⁹ The number is omitted in all the antient MSS.

¹ See rem. 2. p. 250. of this vol.

² He had been sent by Lepidus with a body of men, under
 the pretence of guarding the passes of the Alps; but most pro-
 bably with secret instructions to favour the march of Antony
 over those mountains in his way to the camp of Lepidus: for
 he suffered Antony to pass them without the least obstruction.
Appian, B. C. iii. p. 579.

A.U. 710.

The friendship between us, has upon all occasions been inviolably preserved on both sides; and we have mutually vied in our best good offices to each other. But I doubt not that since this great and sudden commotion has been raised in the commonwealth, some false and injurious reports have been spread of me by my enemies, which, in the zeal of your heart for the interest of the republic, have given you much uneasiness. I have the satisfaction however to be informed by my agents at Rome, that you are by no means disposed easily to credit these idle rumours: for which I think myself, as I justly ought, extremely obliged to you. I am so, likewise, for the former instances of your friendship in promoting my public honours: the grateful remembrance of which, be assured, is indelibly impressed upon my heart.

Let me conjure you, my dear Cicero, if you are sensible that my public conduct has upon all occasions been worthy of the name I bear, to be persuaded that I shall continue to act with equal, or, if possible, even with superior zeal³. Let me hope too, that the greater the favours are which

³ There was so little of truth in these professions, that Lepidus within a very few days from the date of this letter openly joined with Antony against the senate. See let. 28. of this book.

you have conferred upon me, the more you will think yourself engaged to support my credit and character. Farewell.

From my camp, at Pons Argenteus,

May the 22d.

LETTER XX.

PLANCUS TO CICERO.

YOU have been apprised, no doubt, by Lævus and Nerva, as well as by the letter they delivered to you on my part, of the design I was meditating when they left me: as indeed they have constantly borne a share in all my councils and measures of every kind. It has happened, however, to me, what happens not unfrequently, I suppose, to every man who is tender of his reputation, and desirous of approving his conduct to the friends of his country: I have given up a safer scheme, as being liable, perhaps, to some ill-natured exceptions, in exchange for a more dangerous one that may better evince my zeal. I am to inform you then, that after the departure of my lieutenants⁴, I received two letters from Lepidus, intreating me to join him. These were seconded by the much stronger solicitations of

⁴ Lævus and Nerva; the persons mentioned above.

A.U. 710 Laterensis: who earnestly represented to me (what indeed I am also apprehensive of myself) that there is great reason to fear a mutiny among the disaffected troops under the conduct of Lepidus. I determined immediately therefore to march to his assistance, and take an equal share in the dangers with which he was threatened. I was sensible at the same time, that to wait on the banks of the Isara till Brutus should pass that river with his army, and to meet the enemy in conjunction with my colleague, whose forces, as well as their general, would act in perfect harmony with me and my troops, would be much the most cautious measure with respect to my own personal security. But I reflected, that if any misfortune should attend Lepidus, it would be wholly imputed to me: and I should be condemned either as obstinately suffering my resentment to prevent me from giving succour to my enemy in the cause of the republic, or of timidly avoiding to take part in the danger of a most just and necessary war. As my presence therefore might be a mean of protecting Lepidus, and of bringing his army into a better disposition, I resolved to expose myself to all hazards, rather than appear to act with too much circumspection. But never was any man more anxious in an affair for which he was in no sort answerable, than I am

in the present: for tho' I should have no manner A.U. 710.
of doubt if the army of Lepidus were not concerned; yet under that circumstance, I am full of apprehensions for the event. Had it been my fortune to have met Antony before my junction with Lepidus, I am sure he would not have been able to have kept the field against me even a single hour: such is the confidence I have in my own troops, and so heartily do I despise his broken forces, as well as those of that paltry mul-
teer, the contemptible Ventidius¹. But as the case is now circumstanced, I dread to think what may be the consequence should any ill humours lie concealed in the army of Lepidus: as they may possibly break out in all their malignity, before they can be remedied, or even discovered. It is certain however, that Lepidus, together with the well-affected part of his army, would be exposed to great danger, if we should not act in conjunction: besides, that our infamous enemies would gain a very considerable advantage, should they draw off any of his forces. If my presence therefore should prove a mean of preventing these evils, I shall think myself much indebted to my courage and good fortune for engaging me to make the experiment. With this design I moved with my army from the banks of the Isara on the

¹ See rem, 3. p. 256. of this vol.

A.U. 710. 21st of May; having first erected a fort at each end of the bridge which I had thrown over that river, and placed a strong party to defend it: that when Brutus shall arrive he may have nothing to retard his passage. I have only to add, that I hope to join Lepidus within eight days from the date of this letter. Farewell.

LETTER XXI.

From the Same to CICERO.

I Should be ashamed that this letter is so little consistent with my former, if it arose from any instability of my own. But it is much otherwise: and I have steadily pursued every measure in my power to engage Lepidus to act in concert with me for the defence of the republic; imagining it would render you less apprehensive of my success against our wretched enemies. To this end, I not only complied with all the conditions he proposed, but even engaged for more than he demanded: and I had so much confidence in the sincerity of his intentions, that I ventured to assure you no longer than two days ago, that he would zealously cooperate with me in carrying on the war upon one common plan. I depended indeed upon the promises he had given me under his own hand, to-

gether with the assurances I had likewise received ^{A.U. 710.} from Laterensis, who was at that time in my camp, and who earnestly conjured me to forget all resentments against Lepidus, and to rely upon his good faith. But Lepidus has now put it out of my power to entertain these favourable hopes of him any longer: however, I have taken, and shall continue to take, all necessary precautions, that the republic may not be prejudiced by my too easy credulity. I am to inform you then, that after I had used the utmost expedition (agreeably to his own earnest request) to transport my army over the Isara, and for that purpose had, in the space of a single day, thrown a bridge across that river; I received a counter-express from him, requiring me to advance no farther; as he should not have occasion, he said, for my assistance. Nevertheless, I will own to you, I was so imprudent as to proceed in my march; believing that the true reason of his thus changing his mind, arose from an unwillingness to have a partner with him in his glory. I imagined that without depriving him of any share of that honour, which he seemed so desirous to monopolize, I might post myself at some convenient distance, in order to be ready to support him with my troops in case he should be pressed by the enemy: an event which, in the simplicity of

my

A.U. 710. my heart, I thought not improbable. In the mean time I received a letter from the excellent Laterensis, which was conceived in terms full of despair. He complained that he had been greatly deceived, and assured me that neither Lepidus, nor his army, were to be trusted. He expressly cautioned me at the same time to be upon my guard against their artifices; adding that he had faithfully discharged the engagements he had entered into on his part, and hoped I would act with the same fidelity to the republic on mine. I have sent a copy of this letter to Titius; and purpose to transmit the originals of all the rest relating to this affair, by the hands of Lævus Cispus, who was privy to the whole transaction. I shall insert in this packet the letters of Lepidus to which I did not give any credit, as well as those to which I did.

I must not forget to add, that when Lepidus harangued his soldiers, these mighty honest fellows were exceedingly clamorous for peace. They protested that after the loss of both the consuls; after the destruction of so many brave men who had perished in defence of their country; and after Antony and his adherents had been declared enemies of the commonwealth and their estates confiscated; they were determined not to draw their swords any more either on the one side or the other. They were prompted to be-
have

have thus mutinously, not only by the insolent A.U. 710. suggestions of their own hearts, but by the encouragement also of their officers, particularly Canidius, Rufrenus, and others whose names the senate shall be acquainted with at a proper season. Lepidus was so far from punishing this sedition, that he did not take even a single step to restrain it. I thought therefore that it would be the highest temerity to expose my own faithful troops, together with my auxiliaries, which are commanded by some of the most considerable chiefs of Gaul, and in effect too my whole province, to their combined armies. I considered, if I should thus lose my life, and involve the republic in my own destruction, I should fall, not only without honour, but without pity. In consequence of these reflections, I have determined to march my forces back again, that our wretched enemies may not have so great an advantage as my advancing any farther might possibly give them. I shall endeavour to post my army so advantageously as to cover the province under my command from being insulted, even supposing the troops of Lepidus should actually revolt. In short, it shall be my care to preserve every thing in its present situation till the senate shall send an army hither, and vindicate the liberties of the republic with the same success in this part of the world, as

A.U. 710. attended their arms before the walls of Mutina.

In the mean time be assured, that no man will act with more fervent zeal than myself in all the various occurrences of the war: and I shall most readily either encounter the enemy in the field, or sustain the hardships of a siege, or even lay down my life itself, as any of these circumstances shall prove necessary for the service of the senate. Let me exhort you then, my dear Cicero, to exert your utmost efforts to send a speedy reinforcement to me, ere Antony shall have increased the number of his forces, or our own shall be entirely dispirited. For if dispatch be given to this affair, these infamous banditti will undoubtedly be extirpated, and the republic remain in full possession of her late victory. Take care of your health, and continue your friendship to me.

P. S. I know not whether it may be necessary to make any excuse for the absence of my brother, who was prevented from attending me in this expedition by a slow fever, occasioned by the great fatigues he has lately undergone. As no man has shewn more zeal or courage in the cause of the republic, he will undoubtedly return to the duties of his post the very first moment his health shall permit.

I recommend my honours to your protection: tho' I must confess at the same time that all my desires

desires ought to be satisfied, since I enjoy the privilege of your friendship, and the satisfaction of seeing you invested with the high credit and authority I have ever wished you. I will leave it therefore entirely to yourself, both when and in what manner I shall experience the effect of your good offices: and will only request you to suffer me to succeed Hirtius in your affection, as I certainly do in the respect and esteem he bore you. Farewell.

LETTER XXII.

TO FURNIUS⁷.

IF the interest of the republic requires the continuance of your services, and it be necessary (as all the world indeed is of opinion it is) that you should bear a part in those important operations which must extinguish the remaining flames of the war; you cannot, surely, be engaged in a more worthy, a more laudable, or a more illustrious pursuit. I think therefore, you should by no means interrupt your applauded efforts in the cause of liberty, for the sake of obtaining the prætorship somewhat earlier than you are regularly entitled

⁷ He had been tribune in the year of Rome 703, and was at this time in the army of Plancus as one of his lieutenants.

A. U. 710. to enjoy it. I say your *applauded* efforts: for let not my friend be ignorant of the fame which his conduct has acquired. Believe me, it is inferior only to that of Plancus himself, both by his own confession, and in the judgment too of all the world. If there is any farther service then remaining for you to perform to your country, you ought to pursue it with an unbroken application, as an employment of all others the most truly honourable: and what, my friend, shall stand in competition with true honour? But should you imagine, that you have amply satisfied the duties you owe to the commonwealth; I do not dissuade you from hastening hither when the time of the elections shall approach: provided this ambitious impatience shall nothing diminish from the lustre of that reputation you have so justly obtained. I could name however many instances of persons of great distinction, who during their engagements in the service of the republic abroad, have renounced their legal pretensions of soliciting employments at home: a sacrifice which in your own case will be so much the less, as you are not at present strictly qualified to offer yourself as a candidate. Had you already indeed passed through the office of *ædile*, and two years * had intervened since

* By the laws of Rome a man could not be chosen prætor
your

your exercising that function; the self-denial A. U. 710.
 would have been greater: whereas now you will
 forego nothing of the usual and stated time of
 petitioning for the post in question. I am very
 sensible that your interest is much too strong to
 require the assistance of Plancus: nevertheless,
 should his arms be attended with the success we
 wish, your applications would certainly appear
 with greater advantage were they deferred till the
 time of his consulate.

Thus much (as I was willing you should know
 my sentiments) I thought proper to say: but
 more, I am persuaded, your own good sense and
 judgment would render unnecessary. The sum
 of all then, is shortly this: that I would have
 you regulate your conduct upon all occurrences,
 not by the common standard of popular ambi-
 tion, but by that of true and solid glory; and
 look upon a lasting reputation as of more value
 than the transient honour of enjoying the præto-
 rian office somewhat earlier than usual. I had a
 consultation the other day at my house upon this
 subject, with your very good friends Cæcina,
 Calvisius, and my brother, at which your freed-
 man Dardanus was likewise present: and they
 every one of them joined with me in the opinion
 till two years after he had served the office of ædile; and
 the same distance of time was likewise required between the
 prætorship and the consulate.

A.U. 710. I have here given you. But after all, you yourself are the best and most competent judge. Farewell.

LETTER XXIII.

DECIMUS BRUTUS TO CICERO.

Friendship and gratitude make me feel upon your account, what I never felt upon my own; and I will confess, that I am not without fear in regard to a story which has been propagated concerning you. I thought it by no means a matter to be despised when I had only heard of it, as I frequently did, from common report: but it has lately been mentioned to me likewise by Segulius. This man tells me (tho' what he says indeed is generally of a piece with the rest of his character) that paying a visit at Cæsar's, where you were much the subject of the conversation, Cæsar complained (and it was the only charge, it seems, which he brought against you) of an ambiguous expression * which you had made use of

* The expression itself is inserted in the original; but as it turns upon an ambiguity that will not hold in our language, it was impossible to preserve it in the translation. *Laudandum adolescentum*; Cicero is charged with having said, *orandum, tollendum*: the last of which words is capable of a double meaning, and may imply either that Octavius should be advanced to the dignities of the state, or that his life

concerning him. I suspect the whole to be a ^{A.U. 710.} mere fiction of Segulius; or at least that it was he himself who reported these words to Cæsar. Segulius endeavoured at the same time to persuade me, that you are in great danger of falling a victim to the resentment of the veteran legions, who speak of you, he pretends, with much indignation. The principal cause, it seems, of their displeasure is, that both Cæsar and myself are left out of the commission for dividing the lands^s among the soldiers, and that every thing is disposed of just as you and your friends at Rome think proper.

Notwithstanding that I was on my march^o when I received this account, yet I thought it would not be advisable to pass the Alps till I

should be taken away. The polite and learned panegyrist of Cicero's conduct, has endeavoured to vindicate his admired hero from a charge so little favourable both to his prudence and his honour: and it is to be wished that his arguments were as convincing as they are plausible. In a point however, that does not admit of any positive proof, candour will incline on the favourable side: tho' I cannot but agree with an excellent author, that if the accusation was true, "it very much takes off from the ingratitude of Octavius in consenting to the death of his benefactor: since such double-dealing could hardly deserve the name of an obligation, let the effects of it be ever so advantageous." *Life of Cic.* iii. p. 240. *Observ. on the Life of Cic.* iii. p. 54.

^s These were lands which the senate seem to have promised as an encouragement to their troops, upon the breaking out of the war against Antony. *Vid. Philip.* xiv. 13.

^o In order to join Plancus.

A. U. 710 had informed myself how affairs stand. I am well persuaded, nevertheless, that with respect to yourself, these reports and menaces of the veterans aim at nothing farther than by alarming your fears and incensing the young Cæsar against you, to obtain for themselves a more considerable proportion of the rewards decreed by the senate. But I do not intend by saying this, to dissuade you from standing upon your guard: as nothing, be assured, is more valuable to me than your life. Let me only caution you not to suffer your fears to run you into greater dangers, than those you would avoid. However, I would advise you to obviate the clamours of these veterans, as far as you reasonably may; and to comply with their desires both in regard to the decemvirs⁷, and to the distribution of their rewards. As to those forfeited estates which belonged to the veterans who served under Antony; I should be glad, if you think proper, that Cæsar and myself may be nominated to assign them to the troops. But in reference to the pecuniary donative which they have been also promised; it will be proper to act with more deliberation, and as the circumstances of the public finances shall require: to which end it may be

⁷ The persons appointed to execute the commission for the distribution of the lands above mentioned.

signified to them, that the senate will take these ^{A.U. 710.} their claims into consideration. As to those other four legions to whom the senate has also decreed an allotment of lands; I imagine that the estates in Campania together with those which were formerly seized by Sylla, will be sufficient for the purpose. I should think too that the best method of division would be, either to parcel out those lands in equal shares to the several legions, or to determine their respective proportions by lot. But when I thus give you my opinion, it is by no means as pretending to superior judgment, but merely from the affection of my heart towards you, and from my sincere desire that the public tranquillity may be preserved; which I am very sensible, if any accident should happen to you, cannot possibly be maintained.

I do not purpose to march out of Italy, unless I should find it greatly expedient. Mean while I am employed in disciplining my troops and furnishing them with arms: and I hope to appear with no contemptible body of forces, upon any emergency that shall again call me into the field. But Cæsar however has not sent back the legion to me, which served in Pansa's army.

I request your immediate answer to this letter: and if you should have any thing of importance to communicate to me, which requires particular

A.U. 710. secrecy, I desire you would convey it by one of your own domestics. Farewell.

Eporedia^s, May the 24th.

LETTER XXIV.

From the Same to CICERO.

ALL things here go on well^s: and it shall be my endeavour to render them still better. Lepidus seems to be favourably disposed towards me: and indeed we have reason to divest ourselves of all our fears, and to act with undaunted freedom in defence of the commonwealth. But had our affairs a far less promising aspect; yet it might justly animate and augment that courage which I know always resides in your breast, to reflect that we have three powerful armies^s devoted to the service of the republic, and that Fortune has already declared in our favour.

The report which I mentioned in my former letter is evidently calculated to intimidate you. But believe me if you exert a proper spirit, the

^s A town not far from Vercellæ; from whence the last letter from Brutus was dated. See p. 292. of this vol.

^s Brutus having received most probably some fresh intelligence concerning Lepidus, wrote this letter to Cicero the day after he had written the former." Mr. Ross.

^s That of Octavius, Plancus, and his own.

whole united party will be unable to withstand A. U. 710.
your eloquence.

I purpose, agreeably to what I told you in my last, to remain in Italy till I shall hear from you.
Farewell.

Eporedia, May the 25th.

LETTER XXV.

TO PLANCUS.

THE news from your part of the world is so extremely variable and contradictory, that I am utterly at a loss what to write. Sometimes the accounts we receive of Lepidus are agreeable to our wishes, and at others entirely the reverse. All reports however concur in assuring us, that you are superior to every danger either from fraud or force. If you are in some degree indebted for the latter to Fortune; it is certain that the former at least is owing to your prudence alone.

I am informed by a letter from your colleague*, dated the 15th of May, that you mentioned in one of your expresses to him, that Lepidus had refused to receive Antony. We should have been more disposed to credit this intelligence, if you had taken notice of it in any of your dispatches to Rome. But perhaps you would not

* Decimus Brutus.

A. U. 710. venture to communicate to us this piece of good news, as having been a little premature in an account of the same kind in your last. Every man indeed is liable to be deceived by his wishes, but all the world knows that you can never be imposed upon by any other means. In the present instance however, all possibility of farther error is removed: for *to stumble twice against the same stone*, is a disgrace, you know, even to a proverb. Should the truth prove agreeable then to what you mentioned in your letter to your colleague, all our fears are at an end: nevertheless we shall not dismiss them, till we receive a confirmation of this account from your own hand.

I have often assured you of my firm persuasion, that the whole credit of delivering the commonwealth from this civil war, will devolve entirely upon that general who shall extinguish these its last surviving flames: an honour which I hope, and believe, is reserved solely for yourself.

It is with great pleasure, tho' without the least surprise, that I find you entertain such grateful sentiments of my zeal in your service. Higher, indeed, it cannot possibly rise: but you may depend upon my exerting it to more important purposes, if affairs in your part of the world should succeed as we wish. Farewell.

May the 29th.

LETTER XXVI.

LENTULUS² TO CICERO.

AS I found when I applied to Brutus in Macedonia, that he would not soon be prepared to march to the assistance of this province³, I determined to return hither in order to collect what remained of the public money, and to remit it with all possible expedition to Rome. In the interval I received intelligence, that Dolabella's fleet appeared upon the coast of Lycia⁴, and that he had procured above an hundred transport-vessels; intending, if he should not succeed in his designs upon Syria⁵, to sail directly with his forces to Italy, and join the Antonys and the rest of those infamous rebels. I was so much alarmed at this account, that I thought proper to postpone all other affairs, and immediately proceed in quest of this fleet. And notwithstanding my ships were unequal both in

² He was the son of Publius Lentulus to whom several letters in the first and second books are addressed. He attended Trebonius into Asia Minor as his quaestor in that province: from whence the present letter was written.

³ In order to quell the commotions which Dolabella had raised. See rem. 7. p. 273. of this vol.

⁴ It formed part of the province of Asia Minor: it is now called Aldinelli.

⁵ See rem. 4. p. 194. of this vol.

number

A.U. 710. number and size to those of the enemy; I should probably have destroyed their whole fleet, if I had not been obstructed by the Rhodians: however I have disabled the greatest part of it, and dispersed the rest. I have taken likewise every one of their transports: the soldiers and officers on board having quitted them upon the first notice of my approach. In a word, I have succeeded in the main of my design; having defeated a scheme which I greatly dreaded, and prevented Dolabella from strengthening our enemies by transporting his forces into Italy.

I refer you to the letter which I have written to the senate⁶, for an account of the ill treatment I received from the Rhodians: tho' indeed I have by no means represented it in its strongest colours. These people, in consequence of their imagining that the affairs of the commonwealth were utterly desperate, behaved towards me with the most insufferable insolence. But their affronts to my own person, is in no sort the foundation of my complaints: I have ever disregarded injuries of this kind that centered entirely in myself. It is their disaffection to the republic; their attachment to the opposite party; their constant ill-offices to all those who distinguish themselves in the support of our liberties, that I

⁶ The following letter,

thought

thought demanded my resentment. Let me not ^{A.U. 710.} be understood, however, as passing an indiscriminate censure upon the whole island in general: far am I indeed from thinking them all equally infected with the same principles. But I know not by what fatality it happens, that those very magistrates who refused to give protection to my father, to Lucius Lentulus, to Pompey, and to the rest of those illustrious chiefs who fled into this island after the battle of Pharsalia; are all of them at this juncture either actually in the administration themselves, or possess an unlimited influence over those who are. Accordingly they have conducted themselves in this affair with their usual malevolence: and it is not only expedient, but indeed absolutely necessary that the republic should interpose her authority, lest the insolence of this people should rise to still greater heights, by passing any longer unchastised.

Let me hope you will continue, as usual, to take my interests under your protection: and that you will upon all occasions, both in the senate and in every other instance, promote my honours with your suffrage. As the province of Asia is decreed to the consuls⁷, with a power of ap-

⁷ Hirtius and Pansa: the news of whose death, together with that of the battles in which they fell, had not yet reached the knowledge of Lentulus.

A. U. 710. pointing whomsoever they shall think proper to administer the government till their arrival; I intreat you to employ your interest with them to confer this dignity upon me. The situation of affairs in this province does by no means require their presence before the expiration of their consular office, or in any sort render it necessary that they should send hither an army. For Dolabella is now in Syria: and, agreeably to what you declared with your usual prophetic discernment, he will certainly be defeated by Cassius ere the consuls can possibly arrive. Accordingly he has been obliged to abandon the siege of Antiochia, and has retreated to Laodicea, a sea-port town in Syria, as the only city in which he could confide. I hope he will soon meet with the fate he so well deserves; or rather indeed, I am persuaded it has already attended him: for he has no other place to which he can retreat, and it is impossible he should make any long or effectual resistance against so powerful an army as that which Cassius has led against him*. I imagine therefore that Pansa and Hirtius will be in no haste to come

* This shortly afterwards proved to be the fact. For Cassius having forced the city of Laodicea to surrender; Dolabella in order to avoid falling into the hands of his enemy, put an end to his own life by the assistance of one of his slaves, whom he commanded to be his executioner. *Vel. Patere. ii. 69.*

into these provinces, but rather choose to finish ^{A.U. 710.} their consular year at Rome. For this reason I am inclined to hope that you may prevail with them to appoint me their substitute.

I have received assurances from both of them, as well in person as by letter, that no successor should be elected to my office during their consulate: and Panfa has lately repeated the same promise to my friend Verrius. Believe me, it is not from any ambitious views that I desire to be continued some time longer in this province. But as I have met with many difficulties and disadvantages in the discharge of my functions, I should extremely regret the being obliged to resign my post before I shall have fully reaped the fruit of my labours. If it were in my power to remit to Rome the whole of those assessments I had actually levied, I should be so far from wishing to remain here, that I should desire to be recalled. But I am very solicitous to receive the money I advanced to Cassius; to replace what I lost by the death of Trebonius, and the oppressions of Dolabella; as well as to recover the several sums which are due to me from those who have perfidiously broken the good faith they owed both to myself and to the republic. Now these are points which I can by no means effect, unless the time of my continuance in this province

A. U. 710. province be prolonged: a privilege which I hope to obtain by the interposition of your usual good offices.

I persuade myself that my services to the commonwealth give me just reason to expect, not the honour only of administering this province, but as high dignities as Cassius and the two Bruti: as I not only shared with them in forming the design and undergoing the hazard of that ever-memorable enterprise against Cæsar⁹, but have exerted myself with equal zeal and spirit in all our present commotions. I was the first, let me boast, that bid defiance to the oppressive laws of Antony. I was the first that brought over the cavalry of Dolabella to the interest of the republic, and delivered them into the hands of Cassius. I was the first who levied troops in defence of our common liberties against the infamous attempts of those who have conspired our destruction: and it is owing entirely to me that Syria, together with the army in that province, joined themselves under Cassius in the support of the republic. The truth is, if I had not very expeditiously con-

⁹ Plutarch (as Manutius in his remark upon this passage observes) taking notice that several affected to be thought associates in the conspiracy against Cæsar, who in truth were no way concerned in that affair; particularly mentions Léntulus as one in that number. But he paid dear for his boast; as it cost him his life when Octavius got into power. *Plut. in vit. Cæsar.*

tributed those large subsidies both of men and A.U. 710. money with which I supplied Cassius, he would not have ventured to march into Syria: and the name of Dolabella would now have been no less formidable to the republic than that of Antony himself. Yet at the same time that I acted thus warmly for the interest of the republic, I had every private bias that could draw me to the opposite party. Dolabella was my friend and companion; as the Antonys were my nearest relations: and it was by the united good offices of the latter that I obtained the quaestorship of this province. But the love of my country was superior to every other attachment: and I stood forth the first to declare war against the strongest and most endearing connections both of blood and friendship. Inconsiderable, it must be acknowledged, is the fruit which I have hitherto reaped from these instances of my patriotism. However, I do not despair: and I shall unweariedly persevere, not only in displaying my zeal for our liberties, but in exposing myself to every difficulty and every danger for their support. Nevertheless I cannot but add, if I were to be encouraged by some of those honours I have merited from the senate and from every friend to our country, they would give me an authority which

A. U. 710. which would enable me to act with greater advantage to the common cause.

I did not see your son when I was with Brutus, as he was just gone into winter-quarters with the cavalry. But I had the satisfaction of finding that he was in general esteem: which gave me great pleasure, not only on his account and yours, but likewise upon my own. For I cannot but consider a son of yours that thus copies out his father's virtues, as standing in the relation to me of a brother. Farewell.

Perga*, May the 29th.

* " Brutus, when he first left Italy, sailed directly for Athens, where he spent some time in concerting measures how to make himself master of Greece and Macedonia: which was the great design that he had in view. Here he gathered about him all the young nobility and gentry of Rome, who for the opportunity of their education, had been sent to this celebrated seat of learning: but of them all, he took the most notice of young Cicero. He made him therefore one of his lieutenants, tho' he was but twenty years old: gave him the command of his horse; and employed him in several commissions of great trust and importance; in all which the young man distinguished both his courage and conduct." *Life of Cic. iii. 142.*

* A city of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor: now called *Pirgi*.

LETTER XXVII.

LENTULUS, Proquæstor and Proprætor, to the
 Consuls, the Prætors, the Tribunes of the
 People, the Senate and the Commons of Rome.

AS soon as Dolabella had possessed himself of A.U. 710.
 Asia^a by the most infamous and cruel act
 of treachery^a, I applied immediately to the army
 in Macedonia under the command of the illustri-
 ous Marcus Brutus; as the nearest assistance to
 which I could have recourse, in order to recover
 this province as soon as possible to the dominion
 of the commonwealth. But Dolabella being ap-
 prehensive of my design, advanced with so much
 rapidity, that he had got out of these territories
 before it was possible that the forces I had solli-
 cited could arrive. In his march however, he
 laid the whole country waste; seized upon the
 public money; and not only plundered the Ro-
 man citizens of their effects, but most inhu-
 manly sold them as slaves. I did not think
 it necessary therefore to defer my departure
 out of Macedonia, till the troops of Brutus
 should be ready. It appeared to be most for

^a Asia Minor. See rem. 8. p. 309. vol. ii.

^a See rem. 7. p. 273. of this vol.

A.U.710. the advantage of the republic, that I should return with all expedition to the duties of my post, in order to levy the remainder of the public taxes, to collect the money I had deposited, to inquire what part of it had been seized, and by whose neglect: in a word, to transmit to you a full and faithful account of the state in which I should find the affairs of this province. With these views, I embarked: but as I was sailing among the Greek islands, I received intelligence, that Dolabella's fleet lay off the coast of Lycia, and that the Rhodians had a considerable number of ships of war ready to sail. I resolved therefore to put back to Rhodes with the ships that attended me, and which were now joined by those under the command of Patiscus the pro-quæstor: a person whom I must mention as most intimately united with me, not only by the ties of friendship, but by the same common sentiments towards the republic. I assured myself that the Rhodians would give me assistance, in the first place, from their regard to the authority of your decree, by which Dolabella is declared an enemy to his country: and, in the next, as they stood engaged by a solemn treaty renewed with us in the consulate of Marcus Marcellus and Servius Sulpicius, to consider the enemies of the republic

in all respects as their own. But I was greatly ^{A.U. 710.} deceived in my expectation: they were so far from being inclined to strengthen my fleet with any of their own ships, that they would not suffer it to enter their harbour. They even refused to furnish our soldiers with provisions and water: and it was with difficulty I obtained permission myself to sail into their port with two small vessels. However, I did not think proper to resent this insult upon the rights and the majesty of the Roman people: deeming it of more importance in the present conjuncture to frustrate the designs of Dolabella. For I had discovered, by some intercepted letters, that it was his purpose, if he failed in his attempt upon Syria and Egypt, (as fail I was sure he must) to proceed directly with his band of robbers and their plunder to Italy. Accordingly in view to this his scheme, he had pressed, out of the ports of Lycia, a considerable number of transports, none of them less than fifty-six tons burthen³: and these were strongly guarded by his fleet. Being greatly alarmed therefore, conscript⁴ fathers, at this

³ These vessels were much inferior to those employed for the same purposes in our service: the largest of which are of 300 tons, and the smallest of 100.

⁴ This appellation was at first given as a mark of distinction to those particular senators who were added by Tar-

A. U. 710. dangerous design; I resolved to bear with the injurious treatment of the Rhodians, and to submit to every milder expedient of gaining them over to our interest. For this purpose, I suffered myself to be introduced into their senate in the manner they thought proper: where I represented, in the strongest terms I was capable, the danger to which the republic would be exposed, if that infamous rebel should transport his forces into Italy. But I found them most perversely disposed to imagine, that the friends of the republic were the weaker party; that the general association in favour of our liberties was by no means voluntary; that the senate would still patiently suffer the insolence of Dolabella; and that no man would venture to vote him a public enemy. To be short, they were more inclined to believe the false reports that had been propagated by the disaffected, than to credit my representations, tho' entirely agreeable to truth. In conformity with this disposition, they had sent, before my arrival in the island, two several embassies to Dolabella, notwithstanding his late assassination of Trebo-

quinius Priscus, or by the people at the settling of the commonwealth, to the hundred which originally composed the senate as it was instituted by Romulus. But in after-times it became a common title which was promiscuously made use of in all addresses to that great council of the republic. *Vid. Manut. de senat.*

nius,

nius, and the many other flagitious acts which he ^{A. U. 710.} committed in this province. And this they did by an unexampled violation of their laws, and contrary to the express prohibitions of the magistrates who were then in office. But whether this conduct was owing to their fears for the territories they possess on the continent, as they themselves alledge; or whether it is to be imputed to the factious influence of a few of their principal magistrates, who formerly treated some of our illustrious countrymen with equal indignity, I know not. This however is certain, that I could not prevail with them to take any measures to obviate an evil, which it was very easy for them to prevent: and all the arguments I could use either with respect to my own personal danger, or in regard to that which threatened the republic if this traitor with his banditti, after being driven from Syria, should transport themselves into Italy, proved utterly ineffectual. It was even suspected that the magistrates themselves amused us with various pretences of delay, till they could send intelligence to Dolabella's fleet of our approach. And indeed there were some circumstances that greatly increased this suspicion; particularly, that Sextius Marius, and Caius Titius, the lieutenants of Dolabella, suddenly quitted the fleet, and abandoned their

A.U. 710. transports which had cost them so much time and pains to collect. Be that as it will, I pursued my voyage from Rhodes towards Lycia, and falling in with the enemy, I took all their transports, and have restored them to their owners. By these means I have obstructed what I so much feared, and have removed all apprehensions of Dolabella's passing into Italy with his rascal crew. I chased the enemy as far as Sida, which is the utmost limit of my province; where I learnt that part of them were separated, and that the rest had steered in company together towards Syra and the island of Cyprus. Having thus dispersed this squadron, and knowing That brave commander and excellent patriot, the illustrious Caius Cassius, had a considerable fleet in those seas, I returned to the duties of my employment: and it shall be my endeavour, conscript fathers, to give both you and the republic full proofs of my indefatigable zeal. To this end, I shall exert my utmost assiduity in collecting the public revenues, which I shall transmit to you, together with all my accounts, as expeditiously as possible. If I should have time, likewise, to make a progress thro' the province in order to inquire into the conduct of those with whom I entrusted the care of the finances, I shall not fail to send a list of such who shall appear to have been faithful to their

their trust, as well as of those who by voluntarily betraying it, have rendered themselves partners in the guilt of Dolabella. Let me add, that if you shall think proper to chastise these last according to their demerits, the execution of your justice will greatly strengthen my authority, and enable me with more facility to raise and preserve the remainder of the public taxes. In the mean while, the better to secure the public revenue, and to protect this province from future insults, I have formed (what indeed was extremely wanting) a body of troops composed entirely of volunteers.

Since I wrote the above, about thirty Asiatic foldiers who deserted from Dolabella in Syria, are arrived in Pamphylia. They relate, that Dolabella appeared before the walls of Antiochia in Syria, and finding that the inhabitants had shut the city-gates against him, he made several attempts to enter by force; but was always repulsed with great disadvantage. At length having lost about an hundred men, he retired in the night and fled towards Laodicea; leaving all his sick and wounded behind him. They add, that the same night almost the whole of his Asiatic troops deserted; eight hundred of which returned to Antiochia, and surrendered themselves to the officers of the garrison

A.U. 710. which Cassius had left in that town; the rest, (of which number these soldiers are) came down into Cilicia by mount Amanus: in fine, that Cassius with his whole army was reported to have been but four days march from Laodicea when Dolabella retired towards that city. I am persuaded therefore that this most infamous villain will meet with the punishment he deserves much sooner than we expected.

L E T T E R XXVIII.

LEPIDUS, Imperator and sovereign Pontif^s, to the Senate and People of Rome^s.

HEaven and earth will bear me witness, conscript fathers, that there is nothing I have at all times more sincerely desired, than the preservation of our common liberties: and I should

² The function of the Roman pontifs was to give judgment in all causes relating to religion, and to regulate the festivals, sacrifices, and all other sacred institutions. The sovereign pontif, or superintendant of these *pontifices*, was one of the most honourable offices in the commonwealth.

³ This letter was written by Lepidus to the senate, in order to excuse the junction of his forces with those of Antony; which was effected the day before its date. But tho' he represents himself as merely passive in that transaction, and to have been forced into it by a general revolt of his troops; yet it most evidently appears to have been in consequence of a secret treaty which had been in agitation during some months before, between him and Antony.

soon have convinced you of this truth, if Fortune ^{A.U. 710.} had not forced me to renounce those measures I purposed to pursue. My whole army indeed expressed their usual tenderness towards their fellow countrymen, by a mutinous opposition to my designs: and to own the truth, they absolutely compelled me not to refuse my protection to such a multitude of Roman citizens. I conjure you then, conscript fathers, to judge of this affair, not by the suggestions of private resentment, but by the interest of the commonwealth: nor let it be imputed as a crime to me and my army, that amidst our civil dissensions we yielded to the dictates of compassion and humanity. Be assured, that by acting with an equal regard to the safety and honour of all parties, you will best consult both your own and your country's advantage. Farewell.

From my camp, at Pons Argenteus,
May the 30th.

L E T-

soon have convinced you of this truth, if I were allowed
and not forced me to produce those instances I
supposed to be true. My whole aim is to show
pressed their just tendents towards their fellow
countrymen, by a numerous opposition to my
objections: and so even this truth they dishonestly
compelled me to state my objection to their
a multitude of Roman citizens. I cannot see
then, consider fairly, to judge of this action,
not by the suggestions of private resentment, but
by the nature of the communication: nor let
it be imputed as a crime to me and my army,
that amidst our civil dissensions we should in the
dispute of compassion and humanity. He assum-
ed right by acting with an equal regard to the
safety and honour of all parties, you will best
conclude both your own and your country's ad-
vantage. I am, Sir, your humble servant.

From my camp, near Paris, August 10th.

My dear son,

I have just received your letter of the 10th, and am
glad to hear that you are well. I am writing to you
now, and hope to hear from you again soon. I am
very much interested in you, and hope to see you
again. I am, Sir, your father's affectionate son.

L. E. T.

LETTERS

OF

Marcus Tullius Cicero

TO

Several of his FRIENDS.

BOOK XV.

LETTER I.

TO PLANCUS.

THOU' I am too well assured of the dis-
position of your heart, to require any
formal declarations of your gratitude;
yet I cannot but confess, that I received your ac-
knowledgments with great pleasure, as they af-
forded me the most evident proof of the affection
you

A.U.710.

A.U.710. you bear me. I was always indeed perfectly sensible of your friendship: but it never appeared to me in a stronger or more advantageous light.

Your letter to the senate was extremely well received, not only from the important account it brought us of your wise and heroic measures, but as it was greatly admired likewise for the strength and elegance of its composition. Let it be your earnest labour, my dear Plancus, to extinguish the remains of this war: which if you should happily effect, you will acquire the most consummate credit and reputation. I wish all possible prosperity to the republic: yet, believe me, spent as I am with my utmost efforts to preserve it from destruction, I am scarce more solicitous for the liberties of my country, than for the glory of my friend. I hope that the immortal gods have placed within your power a most favourable opportunity of increasing your fame: and let me entreat you to embrace it, my dear Plancus, in the full persuasion that whoever shall destroy Antony, will have the honour of terminating this most execrable and alarming war. Farewell.

LET-

LETTER II.

ASINIUS POLLIO¹, to CICERO.

IT is owing to Lepidus, who detained my cour-^{A. U. 710.}
riers above a week, that I did not receive
earlier advice of the several actions near Mutina:
tho' indeed I should be glad to have been the last
that was informed of this unhappy news, if it
were utterly out of my power to be of any assist-
ance in redressing its consequences. I wish the
senate had ordered me into Italy, when they
sent for Plancus and Lepidus: for if I had been
present, the republic would not have received this
cruel wound. And tho' some perhaps may re-
joice in this event, from the great number of
principal officers and veteran soldiers of the Cæsa-
rian party, who have perished; yet they will un-
doubtedly find reason to lament it, when they
shall be sensible of the terrible desolation it has
brought upon their country. For if what is re-
lated concerning the number of the slain, be in
any degree true; the flower and strength of our
armies are entirely cut off.

I was well aware of the great advantage it
would have proved to the republic, if I could

¹ See rem. 6. p. 207. and rem. 1. p. 208. of this vol.

A.U. 710. have joined Lepidus : as I should have been able, and especially with the assistance of Planeus, to have dissipated those doubts which occasioned his delay in declaring for the senate. But the letters which I received from him being written (as you will perceive by the copies I herewith transmit) in the same spirit with those speeches, which it is said, he made to his army at ^a Narbo ; I found it necessary to act with some sort of artifice towards him, if I hoped to obtain leave to march my troops thro' his province. I was apprehensive likewise, if an engagement should happen before I could execute my designs, that the known friendship I had with Antony (tho' not superior indeed to that which Plancus entertained for him) would give my enemies an occasion of misrepresenting my intentions. For these reasons I dispatched two couriers from Gades ^b in the month of April by two different ships, with letters, not only to you, and to Octavius, but to the consuls also, requesting to be informed in what manner my services might most avail the republic. But, if I am right in my calculation, these ships did not fail till the very day on which the battle was fought between Panfa and Antony : as that was the soonest, I

^a Narbonne in Provence.

^b Cadiz.

think,

think, since the winter, that these seas were navigable. ^{A.U. 710.} To these reasons for not marching, I must add, that I had so little apprehension of this civil war, that I settled the winter-quarters of my troops in the very remotest parts of Lusitania⁺. Both armies, it should seem, were as eager to come to an action, as if their greatest fears on each side were, lest some less destructive expedient might be found of composing our disturbances. However, if circumstances required so much precipitation, I must do Hirtius the justice to acknowledge, that he conducted himself with all the skill and courage of a consummate general.

I am informed by my letters from that part of Gaul which is under the command of Lepidus, that Pansa's whole army is cut to pieces, and that he himself is since dead of his wounds. They add, that the *martial* legion is entirely destroyed, and that Lucius Fabatus, Caius Peducæus, and Decimus Carfulenus are among the number of the slain. My intelligence farther assures me, that in the subsequent attack by Hirtius, both he and Antony lost all their legions; that the fourth legion, after having taken Antony's camp, was engaged and defeated by the fifth, with terrible slaughter; that Hirtius, together with Pontius

⁺ Portugal.

A U. 710. Aquila, and, as it is reported, Octavius likewise, were killed in the action. If this should prove true, (which the gods forbid) I shall be very greatly concerned. My advices farther import, that Antony has with great disgrace abandoned the siege of Mutina; however, that he has ^{***} complete regiments of horse still remaining, together with one which belongs to Publius Bagin-
 enus, as also a considerable number of disarmed soldiers; that Ventidius has joined him with the seventh, the eighth, and the ninth legions; and that Antony is determined, if there should be no hopes of gaining Lepidus, to have recourse to the last expedient, and arm not only the provincials, but even the slaves: in fine, that Lucius Antonius, after having plundered the city of Parma, has posted himself upon the Alps. If these several particulars are true, there is no time to be lost: and every man who wishes that the republic, or even the name of the Roman people may subsist, should immediately, without waiting for the express orders of the senate, contribute his utmost assistance to extinguish these dreadful flames. I hear that Decimus Brutus is at the head of only seventeen cohorts, together with two incomplete legions of new-raised troops, which had been levied by Antony. I doubt not however, that the remains of the
 I forces

* The number is omitted in the MSS.

forces commanded by Hirtius will join him. A.U. 710.
I hope so at least: as there is little, I think, to
be expected from any new recruits that may
be raised; especially since nothing can be more
dangerous than, to give Antony time to recover
strength.

My next letters from Italy will determine the
plan of my operations: and as the corn is now
cut down, and partly carried in, I shall be more
at liberty to execute them without obstruction
from the season of the year. In the mean time
let me assure you, that I will neither desert, nor
survive^s, the republic. It is a misfortune how-
ever that my distance from the scene of action is
so great, and the roads so infested, that it is often
six weeks, and sometimes more, ere I can be
informed of any event that has happened. Fare-
well.

^s Notwithstanding Pollio's pious resolutions of expiring
with the republic, he was contented to live on long after its
total destruction, and died in a good old age in the court and
favour of Augustus. It was not many months indeed from
the date of this letter, that he united with the enemies of
his country, by joining his troops with those of Antony and
Lepidus. *Aut. Dial. de Caus. Corrupt. Eloquent.*

LETTER III.

DECIMUS BRUTUS to CICERO.

A.U. 710. **I**T affords me some consolation in the midst of my great concern ⁶, that the world is at length convinced that my fears were not without just foundation ^a. I have sent by this express a full account of the whole affair to the senate. And now let them deliberate, if they please, whether they shall call home their troops from Africa and Sardinia; whether they shall send for Marcus Brutus; and whether they shall order the payment of my forces. But of this you may be well assured, that unless they act with regard to these several articles in the manner I have pointed out in my letter, we shall all of us be exposed to the utmost danger.

I intreat you to be extremely cautious whom the senate shall employ to conduct the troops that are to reinforce me: as it is a trust which requires great fidelity and expedition. Farewell.

From my camp, June 3d.

⁶ Occasioned by the treachery of Lepidus in having deserted the cause of the republic, and joined himself to Antony. This letter appears to have been written a few days after that event; being dated the 3d of June, and the junction between the two armies of Lepidus and Antony having been effected on the 29th of May.

^a See the 11th letter of the preceding book, p. 276. to which this seems particularly to allude.

LETTER IV.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS⁷.

MAY every god confound that most infamous of all human beings, the execrable Segulius! For do you imagine, my friend, that he has told this idle tale to none but Cæsar, or to you? Be assured he has related it to every mortal that would give him the hearing. I am much obliged to you however, for informing me of this contemptible report: as it is a very strong instance, my dear Brutus, of the share you allow me in your friendship. A.U. 710.

As to what he mentioned concerning the complaints of the veterans, that you and Cæsar are left out of the commission for dividing the lands; I sincerely wish I had likewise been excluded from so troublesome an office. But it is by no means to be imputed to me, that you were not both nominated: on the contrary, I moved that all our generals should be included. But the clamours of those who always endeavour to obstruct your honours, carried it against me: and you were both excepted,

⁷ This letter is an answer to the 23d of the foregoing book: and was written before any of the letters which give an account of Antony's being received by Lepidus had come to Cicero's hands.

A.U. 710. in opposition to my warmest efforts. Unheeded then by me, let Segulius propagate his impotent calumnies ! For all that the man means, is nothing more than to repair his broken fortunes. Not that he can be charged with having dissipated his patrimony : for patrimony he never had. He has only squandered in luxury what he acquired by infamy.

You may be perfectly at ease, my dear and excellent Brutus, with regard to those fears which you so generously entertain upon my account, at the same time that you feel none, you tell me, upon your own. Be assured I shall expose myself to no dangers which prudence can prevent : and as to those against which no precaution can avail, I am little solicitous. High indeed would my presumption be, were I to desire to be privileged beyond the common lot of human nature.

The advice you give me not to suffer my fears to lead me into greater dangers than those they would avoid ; supplies me at once with a proof both of your judgment and your friendship ; but the caution is altogether unnecessary. The truth of it is, distinguished as you are by a fortitude of mind which renders you incapable of fear upon any occasion ; yet there is no man who approaches nearer to you in that quality than myself. Nevertheless, I shall always be upon my guard,

guard, though I shall never be afraid. Indeed ^{A.U. 710.} if I should have any reason, will it not be wholly owing, my dear Brutus, to yourself? For were I of a disposition apt to take alarm, yet I should be perfectly composed, in the confidence of that protection I shall receive from your approaching consulate: especially as the world is no less sensible than I am, of the singular share I enjoy of your affection.

I agree entirely with your opinion concerning the four legions: as also that both you and Cæsar should have the distribution of those estates you mention. This is an office on which some of my colleagues had cast a very wishful eye: however I have disappointed their longing, by reserving it wholly for you and Cæsar. In the mean time, if any occurrence should arise that requires particular secrecy, I shall observe your directions and communicate it to you by one of my own domestics. Farewell.

June the 4th.

LETTER V.

PLANCUS TO CICERO,

A.U. 710. **I** Shall never regret to undergo the greatest dangers in the cause of my country, provided, my dear Cicero, that whatever happens to myself, I may not justly be accused of temerity. But I should not scruple to confess, that I had been guilty of an imprudence, if I had ever acted in reliance upon the sincerity of Lepidus. Too easy a disposition to give credit to fair pretences, cannot so properly be called a fault as an error : but an error into which the noblest minds are generally most liable to fall. It was not however, from a mistake of this nature, that I had lately well-nigh been deceived : for the character of Lepidus I perfectly well knew. It was entirely owing to a certain sensibility of what my detractors might say : a quality, I will freely acknowledge, particularly prejudicial in the affair of war. I was apprehensive if I remained in my camp, that those who are inclined to misconstrue my actions, might represent me as the occasion of the war being protracted, by obstinately indulging my resentment against Lepidus : and therefore I advanced almost within sight of him and Antony. I encamped indeed at no greater distance

distance from them than forty miles, that I might ^{A.U. 710.} be able, as circumstances should require, either speedily to join the army of Lepidus, or safely to retreat with my own. In marking out my camp, I chose a spot of ground that gave me the advantage of having a large river in my front, which would take up some time in passing, and that lay contiguous likewise to the country of the Vocontii^s: who I was sure would favour my retreat. When Lepidus found himself disappointed of what he so much wished, and that there was no hopes of my approaching nearer, he immediately threw off the mask: and on the 29th of May he joined Antony. The combined armies moved the same day in order to invest my camp: and they had actually advanced within 20 miles, before I received advice of their junction. However I struck my tents with so much expedition, that by the favour of the gods, I had the happiness to escape them. My retreat was conducted with so much good order, that no part of my baggage, nor even a single man, was either left behind or intercepted by these incensed villains. On the 4th of this month I repassed the Isara with my whole army: after which I broke down the bridge I had thrown across that river. I took this precaution, that my troops might have time to refresh

^s A people of Narbonensian Gaul.

A U. 710. themselves, as well as to give my colleague ² an opportunity of coming up to me: which I imagine he will be able to effect in three days from the date of this letter.

I must always acknowledge the zeal and fidelity which Laterensis has shewn to the republic, in his negotiations between Lepidus and myself: but it is certain that his great partiality towards Lepidus, prevented him from discerning the dangers into which I have been led. However, as soon as he discovered how grossly he had been imposed upon, he attempted to turn that sword against his own breast, which with much more justice had been plunged in the heart of Lepidus. But he was prevented from completing his purpose: and it is said (tho' I by no means mention it as a certainty) that the wound he has given himself is not mortal ¹.

My escape from these traitors has proved an extreme mortification to them: as they marched to attack me with the same unrelenting fury which instigates them against their country. Some late circumstances particularly contributed to inflame their resentment. I had frequently and warmly urged Lepidus to extinguish this civil war: I had disapproved of the conferences that were holden

¹ Decimus Brutus.

² It proved otherwise: and the senate in honour of his patriotism, not only decreed him a public funeral, but ordered a statue to be erected to his memory. *Dio. p. 324.*

with the enemy : I had refused to see the lieutenants whom Antony deputed to me under the passports of Lepidus : and had intercepted Cati-
A. U. 710.
 Vestinus, whom the former had sent express to the latter. But it is with pleasure I reflect, that the more earnestly they wished to get me into their hands, the more they suffer in the disappointment.

Continue, my dear Cicero, to employ the same vigorous efforts you have hitherto exerted, that we who are in arms for the defence of the republic, may have suitable honours paid to our services. In the mean time I wish that Cæsar would join us with those brave troops he commands ; or, if his affairs will not permit him, that at least they might be sent under the conduct of some other general : for most certainly his own personal interest is at stake *. The whole force of the disaffected party is united against our country : and shall we not put forth our utmost strength in its defence ? As for what concerns myself, I will venture to assure you, that if you at Rome are not wanting on your parts, I will abundantly perform every thing that can be expected on mine.

The obligations I am continually receiving from your hands, endear you to me every day more and

* Octavius was at this time secretly carrying on a treaty with Lepidus and Antony, which shortly after ended in an alliance, which every reader is acquainted with under the name of the *Triumvirate*.

more ;

A. U. 710. more; at the same time that they animate me to act in such a manner as not to forfeit in any degree your esteem and affection.

I will only add my wishes, that I were able in person to give you such proofs of my gratitude, as might afford you greater reason to rejoice in the good offices you have conferred upon me. Farewell.

Cularo, on the frontiers of the Allobroges¹,
June the 6th.

LETTER VI.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS.

TO tell you the truth², I was once inclined to be somewhat angry at the shortness of your letters: but I am now so well reconciled to your concise manner, that I condemn my own as downright loquacity, and shall make your epistles the models of mine. How short, yet how expressive are you when you tell me, that “all things go well with you, and that you shall endeavour to render them still better; that Lepidus seems favourably disposed; and that we

¹ A people of the Narbonensian Gaul, in which Cularo, now called Grenoble, was situated.

² When Cicero wrote this letter, which is an answer to the 24th of the preceding book, p. 310. of this vol. he had not yet received the news of Antony's junction with Lepidus.

“ have.

“ have every thing to expect from our three armies !” Were I ever so full of fears, these significant sentences would banish them all. But I exert the spirit you recommend : and indeed if at the time when you were closely blocked up in Mutina, my hopes nevertheless were fixed entirely upon you ; how much higher, think you, must they be raised now ?

I should be glad, my dear Brutus, to resign to you my post of *observation*, if I might do so without incurring the censure of deserting it. As to what you mentioned of continuing in Italy till you should hear from me ; I do not disapprove of it, if the motions of the enemy should not call you elsewhere : as there are many points upon the carpet at Rome, which may render it prudent for you not to remove to a farther distance. But at all events, if your presence here may prove a means of terminating the war ; it is undoubtedly the first and principal scheme you should have in view.

The senate has decreed the first money that could be raised, for the payment of your troops. — Servius is extremely your friend : and you may always depend upon me. Farewell.

June the 8th.

Those of Decimus Brutus, Mancus, and Octavius.

LET.

LETTER VII.

ASINIUS POLLIO TO CICERO.

A.U.710.

BALBUS⁶, my quæstor, has withdrawn from Gades with very considerable effects in his hands which he had received of the public taxes⁷, consisting of a large quantity of uncoined gold, a much larger of silver⁸, together with a great sum of ready money: and what adds to his iniquity, is, that he has not discharged even the pay of the troops⁹. In his flight he was detained three days by contrary winds at Calpe¹⁰; from whence however he sailed on the 1st of this month: and has transported himself together with his treasure into the dominions of Bogud, king of Mauritania¹¹. But whether the present

⁶ He was nephew to Lucius Cornelius Balbus, the great friend and favourite of Cæsar, and of whom frequent mention has been made in the preceding letters.

⁷ The quæstor was receiver-general of the provincial taxes.

⁸ The province of Spain abounded in valuable mines of every sort, particularly in those of silver and gold: the proprietors of which paid a certain proportion to the government, of the pure ore which these mines produced. *Strab. ili. Burman. de vet. Sigal. P. R. dissert. p. 107.*

⁹ The payment of the forces was a part of the business belonging to the provincial quæstors,

¹⁰ Gibraltar.

¹¹ One of the most considerable kingdoms in ancient Africa; comprehending those of Fez and Morocco, together with part pre-

prevailing reports ¹ will bring him back to Gades, or carry him to Rome, I know not: for I hear that his resolutions vary with every different express that arrives. But besides the robberies and the extortions he has committed in this province, and the cruelties he has exercised towards our allies, he affected in several instances to imitate (as he himself used to boast) the actions of Cæsar. Accordingly on the last day of the games which he exhibited at Gades, he presented Herennius Gallus, a comedian, with the golden ring; and conducted him to one of the 14 benches of the theatre, which he had appropriated to those of the equestrian order. He likewise continued himself in the supreme magistracy of Gades, by his own single authority: and at two immediately successive assemblies of the people, he nominated for the two next following years such of his creatures whom he thought proper to succeed him in the government of that city. He also recalled from exile, not indeed those unfortunate men who were banished on account of the present commotions, but those infamous rebels who were concerned

of Algiers and Billedulgerid. Bogud, the prince of this country, had in the late civil wars favoured and assisted Cæsar, by whom he had been greatly distinguished: as he afterwards supported Antony in the war between him and Octavius. It is probable therefore that Balbus withdrew with these treasures, not in order to convert them to his private use, but to employ them in the cause of Antony. *Hirt. de Bel. Alex. 59. de Bel. Afric. 25.*

¹ Concerning the junction of Lepidus with Antony.

A.U. 710. in the sedition which was raised in Gades, during the proconsulate of Sextus Varrus⁴; and in which all the members of their council were either assassinated, or expelled. Thus far he had Cæsar for his model: but in the instances I am going to mention, he exceeded even Cæsar himself. He caused a play to be acted at the public games, upon the subject of his embassy to Lucius Lentulus⁵, the proconsul: and the good man was so affected with the remembrance of those transactions which the scenes of this drama recalled to his mind, that he melted into tears. At the gladiatorial games, he gave a specimen of his cruelty with regard to one Fadius, who had served in Pompey's army. This man had twice, it seems, voluntarily entered the lists in combats of this kind; but upon the present occasion he

⁴ It does not appear who this person was, nor at what time he presided as governor of Spain.

⁵ He was consul in the year 704, when the civil war broke out: in which he took part with Pompey. He accompanied that general in his retreat to Brundisium, and from thence passed over with him into Greece. But before Lentulus left Italy, Balbus was employed by Cæsar (as Manutius observes) to prevail with him to return to Rome. Balbus afterwards (as appears by a passage which the same commentator cites from Paternus) executed a much more difficult commission of this kind, at the siege of Dyrrachium: where he undertook to carry some farther overtures from Cæsar to Lentulus who was in that garrison, and which he executed with equal address and intrepidity. It was this adventure, it is probable, that formed the subject of the play which Pollio here mentions. *Ad At. viii. 11. Vel. Patre. ii. 51.*

refused

refused to fight, tho' peremptorily required by A. U. 710. Balbus: and accordingly threw himself upon the protection of the populace. But the mob having pelted Balbus with stones when he attempted to recover him out of their hands, he let loose upon them a party of his Gallic horse. Balbus having by these means got the unfortunate Fadius into his possession, ordered him to be fixed in a pit which was dug for that purpose in the place where the games were exhibited, and caused him in this manner to be burnt alive. This was performed soon after Balbus had dined⁶, who was present during the whole execution, walking about bare-footed, with his hands behind him, and his tunic loose, in the most unconcerned and indecent manner: and while the unhappy sufferer cried out that he was a Roman citizen; "Why do you not run now" (said the insulting

⁶ There seems to have been some peculiar indecorum in this circumstance, tho' it is not very easy to determine wherein it precisely consisted. It may be, that public executions at this time of the day, were thought indecent: it is certain at least that it was deemed improper to hold courts of judicature for the trial of criminal matters in an afternoon. For Plutarch takes notice that the younger Cato was accused of this practice during his pratorship: and thinks it necessary for the credit of that illustrious Roman, to deny the truth of the charge. Or perhaps Pollio might point out this circumstance as a mark of uncommon cruelty of disposition in Balbus, who could rise from table with a temper of mind so different from that which pleasures of this sort are naturally apt to inspire; and turn from a cheerful meal to a scene of the utmost horror and barbarity. *Plut. in vit. Caton Uticens.*

" and

A.U. 710. "and relentless Balbus) to implore the protection of the people." But this was not the single cruelty he exercised. He exposed likewise several Roman citizens to wild beasts; particularly a certain noted auctioneer in the city of Hispalis⁷: and this for no other reason but because the poor man was excessively deformed. Such is the monster with whom I had the misfortune to be connected! But more of him when we meet. In the mean time (to turn to a point of much greater importance) I should be glad the senate would determine in what manner they would have me act. I am at the head of three brave legions: one of which Antony took great pains to draw over to his interest at the commencement of the war. For this purpose he caused it to be signified to them, that the very first day they should enter into his camp, every soldier should receive five hundred⁸ denarii; besides which he also assured them that if he obtained the victory, they should receive an equal share of the spoils with his own troops: a reward which all the world knows would have been without end or measure. These promises made a deep impression upon them: and it was with great difficulty I kept them from deserting. I

⁷ The city of Seville in Spain.

⁸ About 14 l. sterling.

should

should not indeed have been able to have effected A. U. 710. this, if I had not cantoned them in distant quarters: as some of the cohorts, notwithstanding they were thus separated, had the insolence to mutiny. Antony endeavoured likewise to gain the rest of the legions by immense offers. Nor was Lepidus less importunate with me to send him the thirtieth legion: which he solicited both by his own letters, and by those which he caused Antony to write. The senate will do me the justice therefore to believe, as no advantages could tempt me to sell my troops, nor any dangers which I had reason to apprehend if Antony and Lepidus should prove conquerors, could prevail with me to diminish their number, that I was thus tenacious of my army for no other purpose but to employ it in the service of the republic⁹. And let the readiness with which I have obeyed all the orders I received from the senate, be a proof that I would have complied in the same manner with every other they should have thought proper to have sent me. I have preserved the tranquillity of this province; I have maintained my authority over the army; and have never once moved beyond the limits of my own jurisdiction. I must add likewise, that I have never employed any soldier either of my

⁹ See rem. 5. p. 337. of this vol.

A.U. 710. own troops, or those of my auxiliaries in carrying any dispatches whatsoever: and I have constantly punished such of my cavalry whom I have found at any time attempting to desert. I shall think these cares sufficiently rewarded, in seeing the peace and security of the republic restored. But if the majority of the senate and the commonwealth indeed in general, had known me for what I am, I should have been able to have rendered them much more important services.

I have sent you a copy of the letter which I wrote to Balbus just before he left this province: and if you have any curiosity to read his play which I mentioned above; it is in the hands of my friend Gallus Cornelius, to whom you may apply for it. Farewell.

Corduba, June the 8th.

LETTER VIII.

TO PLANCUS.

ALL our hopes are entirely fixed (and fixed too with the approbation of the gods themselves) upon you and your colleague¹. The perfect unanimity therefore that appears by your respective letters to the senate to subsist between you, affords great satisfaction, not only to that

¹ Decimus Brutus.

assembly

assembly in particular, but to the whole city in A.U. 710 general.

As to what you wrote to me concerning the commission for dividing the lands; if that affair had been brought before the senate, I should have been the first to have proposed the most honourable decree in your favour. But the slowness of their deliberations in the business which was then under their consideration, together with other obstructions which attended their debates, having prevented them from coming to any resolution; both your brother and myself were of opinion, that it was most advisable to proceed upon the former decree: and I take it for granted that he has acquainted you, to whom it is owing that it was not drawn up in the manner we proposed. But if in this instance, or in any other, your inclinations should not be intirely gratified; be well persuaded however, that you are in such high esteem with all the friends of the republic, that there is no sort of honours they are not disposed to confer upon you. — I wait with great impatience for an express from you, as I expect it will bring us the news I most wish. Farewell.

LETTER IX.

TO CORNIFICIUS².

A.U. 710. **I**S it really so, my friend: and have I never written to you but when I had occasion to recommend the cause of some litigious suitor? I confess I have frequently troubled you with letters of this kind: but must you not thank your own obliging partiality towards me, if the world is persuaded that no recommendation has so much weight with you as mine? Tell me, however, when did I omit writing, if your family gave me notice of an opportunity? In fact, nothing affords me greater satisfaction, now that I cannot converse with you in person, than this intercourse of letters. I only lament that my public occupations prevent me from corresponding with you as frequently as I wish. If I had more leisure indeed, I should not only provoke you to enter with me into a commerce of this epistolary kind, but I should challenge you with whole volumes of my works: a challenge, which I ought to have received from you, as your engagements, I imagine, are not altogether

² See rem. 6. p. 61. of this vol.

so numerous as mine. But if I am mistaken ^{A.U. 710.} in this supposition; how shall I acquit you of being a little unreasonable in expecting frequent letters on my part, when you have so seldom leisure to send me any on yours? If I have hitherto been engaged in the most important occupations, as holding myself bound to exert all my cares in the defence of the republic; I may still more strongly urge that plea at present. For as a relapse is always more dangerous than a first attack; so the re-kindling of this war after it was almost totally extinguished, demands a double portion of my labour and vigilance. But not to enter farther into this subject, believe me, my dear Cornificius, I should think myself most inexcusably indolent, not to say ill-mannered, were I capable of suffering you to gain the superiority over me in any instance of friendship. That I enjoy yours, is a point of which I never once had the least doubt: but the conversation I have lately had with Cherippus, has rendered it still more evident. As agreeable as he always was to my taste, I could not but look upon him in his last visit with more than ordinary pleasure: as he not only acquainted me with the sentiments of your heart in the message he delivered to me, but as he represented at the same time a lively image of

A.U. 710. your very air and countenance. You had no reason then to be apprehensive that I should be displeased at your having sent me the same common letter which you addressed to all your friends in general. If I desired a more particular memorial, it was merely from the affection of my heart, and by no means as a point upon which I insisted.

The loss of both our consuls ⁴, together with the incredible scarcity of money in the treasury, puts it out of my power to ease you of your great and continual expence in your military preparations. We are trying all expedients in order to raise supplies for discharging those donatives we promised to the troops that behaved well: and I imagine that we shall at last be obliged to have recourse to a tax ⁵.

I am persuaded there is no truth in the report concerning Attius Dionysius: as Stratorius has not mentioned a word to me upon that subject. With regard to Publius Lucceius; be well persuaded that his interest is no less my concern

⁴ Hirtius and Pansa.

⁵ " This was a sort of capitation tax, proportioned to each man's substance; but had wholly been disused in Rome from the conquest of Macedonia by Paulus Æmilius, which furnished money and rents sufficient to ease the city ever after of that burthen, till the necessity of the present times obliged them to renew it. *Val. Max. iv. 3.* *Life of Cic. iii. p. 249.*

than it is yours: for indeed he is extremely my ^{A.U.710.} friend. I could not however prevail with the managers of the auction to adjourn the sale: their engagements and their oath obliging them, they assure me, to the contrary. I would by all means therefore advise him to hasten into Italy: and if the summons I sent him some time since had any weight, he will be at Rome when you read this letter. As to the affairs you mention, and particularly the money; I find you were not apprised of Pansa's death when you wrote your letter, by the hopes you express that thro' my interest he would comply with your request. And most undoubtedly he would, had he been living: for he held you in great esteem. But as he is dead, I do not see that any thing can now be done in this matter.

I approve, in general, of your measures with respect to Venullius, Latinus, and Horatius; and particularly, that you have deprived them of their lictors. But I am not altogether so well pleased, that in order to render this circumstance the less uneasy to them, you have taken away these attendants likewise from your own lieutenants. Those who deserve the highest honours ought not to have been thus levelled with a set of men, who certainly merit the utmost disgrace: and if they will not depart from your

A. U. 710. province in obedience to the decree of the senate,
I think you should use compulsory methods for
that purpose.

I have nothing farther to add in answer to your
last letter (of which I received a duplicate) but
that I hope you will be persuaded, your credit
and reputation are no less sacred to me than my
own⁶. Farewell.

LETTER X.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS.

THO' I always receive your letters with the
highest satisfaction, yet I am much better
pleased that you employed your colleague Plancus
to make an excuse to me, than if you had in-
terrupted your very important occupations by
writing yourself. He has executed your com-
mission very fully: and nothing can render your
character more truly amiable to me, than the
account he gives of your zeal and diligence.

⁶ This letter closes the correspondence between Cicero
and Cornificius. The latter not long afterwards lost his
life in bravely defending his province against the troops of
Sextius: who claimed it in the name of Octavius, by virtue
of the general division of the Roman dominions that had
been agreed upon between the triumvirs. *Appian. de B. C.*
p. 620.

The junction of your forces with those of A.U. 710.
 Plancus, and the harmony with which you act
 together, as appears by your common letter to
 the senate, was extremely agreeable both to that
 assembly and to the people in general. What
 remains then, my dear Brutus, but to conjure
 you to persevere in the same unanimity, and to
 endeavour, I will not say to excel others, but
 (what is far worthier of your ambition) to rise
 above yourself. I need add no more: especially
 as I am writing to one whose epistolary concise-
 ness I purpose to imitate.

I wait with impatience for your next dispatches:
 as I imagine they will bring us such accounts as
 are agreeable to our wishes. Farewell.

LETTER XI.

TO FURNIUS⁷.

WHEN your letter assured me, that it
 was absolutely necessary either to slight
 Narbonensian Gaul⁸, or to attack the enemy
 with great disadvantage; I was glad to find that
 the former had been chosen: as I much more
 dreaded the consequences of coming to an en-

⁷ See rem. 7. p. 303. of this vol.

⁸ In which province were the combined armies of Antony
 and Lepidus.

A.U. 710. gagement upon unequal terms. What you mentioned likewise concerning the harmony between Plancus and Brutus, afforded me great pleasure: for it is a circumstance upon which I found my principal hopes of our success.

Notwithstanding you modestly refer it to time to inform me to whom we owe that general zeal which appears in your province⁹; be assured it is a point of which I am already perfectly well apprised. I could not therefore but read the latter part of your letter, which in all other respects was extremely agreeable to me, with some concern. You there tell me, that if the election for ædiles is fixed for the month of August, you will soon be at Rome; but if it is already over, you will be there much sooner: “for wherefore,” you ask, “should you weakly continue to hazard “your life, without the prospect of any recompense?” O! my friend, is it possible that you who judge so well concerning the interests of others, should be thus a stranger to your own? But as I am sensible of the strong impulse of your heart towards true glory, I cannot believe that these are its genuine sentiments: at least if they be, I must condemn my own judgment as well as yours, for being so greatly deceived in

⁹ Transalpine Gaul: in which province Furnius was lieutenant to Plancus.

your

your character. Shall the ambition of anticipating a slight and common honour, (for so I must call the office you have in view, if obtained in the manner by which so many others have risen to it before you) induce you to withdraw from a theatre where you are acting with such universal and well-merited applause? Shall it be a question with you, whether to offer yourself as a candidate now, or at the next election for prætors: and is it none, how you shall deserve every illustrious distinction which the commonwealth can bestow? Are you a stranger to the exalted reputation you have acquired? Or do you consider it as of no value, thus to rise in the esteem of your country? If you are ignorant indeed of the high credit in which you stand with the public; it is an ignorance for which we who are your friends are undoubtedly to be blamed. But if you already know it; tell me, my Furnius, can any prætorship afford you a satisfaction superior to what you feel in discharging the duty you owe to your country, and in reaping immortal glory? an acquisition, which tho' few indeed endeavour to deserve, yet every man, most certainly, wishes to enjoy. Calvisius, who is much your friend, and a man of great judgment also, frequently joins with me in complaining of you upon this article. However,
since

A.U. 710. since you are so desirous to attain this office ; I shall endeavour that the election may be deferred till the month of January : as this adjournment will upon many accounts, I think, prove for the advantage likewise of the republic. Farewell : and may victory attend you !

L E T T E R XII.

TO CAIUS CASSIUS.

I Imagine you are informed by the public journals, which I know are duly transmitted to you, of the infamous conduct of that most light and inconstant man, your relation Lepidus ¹. We are again therefore involved in a war, which we flattered ourselves was entirely over : and all our hopes are now placed upon Decimus ² and Plancus ; or to speak more truly indeed, upon Brutus ³ and upon you. For it is from you two that we expect, not only a present assistance, in case any misfortune (which the gods avert !) should attend our arms, but a firm and lasting re-establishment of our liberties.

The reports in regard to Dolabella ⁴, are in all

¹ Lepidus and Cassius were married to the two sisters of Marcus Brutus.

² Brutus.

³ Marcus.

⁴ That he was defeated by Cassius.

respects

respects agreeable to our wishes, excepting only ^{A. U. 710.} that they want confirmation. In the mean time be assured, that the opinion and expectations of the world concerning you, are such as evidently shew that they look upon you as a truly great man. Let this animate you to the noblest achievements: in the full persuasion that there is nothing so considerable which your country does not hope to obtain by your courage and conduct. Farewell.

LETTER XIII.

To the Same.

I Take example from the conciseness of your letters, to shorten mine: tho' to say truth, nothing occurs at present that can tempt me to lengthen them. For as to *our* transactions, I well know you are acquainted with them by the public journals: and we are perfectly ignorant of every thing that concerns yours. One would imagine indeed that all communication were cut off between us and Asia: for we have received no intelligence from thence, excepting only some uncertain, tho' indeed repeated, rumours in relation to the defeat of Dolabella.

We

A.U. 710.

We imagined that the flames of this civil war were entirely extinguished : but in the midst of this pleasing persuasion, we were suddenly and greatly alarmed by the conduct of your relation Lepidus. Be assured therefore, that the hopes of the republic are wholly fixed upon you and your army. We have, it is true, a very powerful body of troops in this part of the world : nevertheless, your presence here is extremely necessary to give our affairs all the success we wish. I will not say that we have no hopes of recovering our liberties : but I must say our hopes are small. Such as they are, however, they are entirely founded upon your future consulate ⁴. Farewell.

LETTER XIV.

CASSIUS ⁵, Quæstor, to CICERO.

THE preservation of the republic by the victory we have lately obtained, gives me inexpressible joy : as the honours that have been

⁴ Cassius and Brutus were prætors the last year : and the laws entitled a man to sue for the consulate two years after he had served the office of prætor.

⁵ It is altogether uncertain whether the author of this letter was Lucius Cassius the brother of Caius Cassius, or another Cassius, distinguished by the addition of *Parmensis*, from Parma, the place of his nativity. There is nothing indeed, in the history of these two Cassii, or in the letter itself, that can render it more reasonable to suppose it to have been written by the one, rather than the other : for

paid my friend⁷, afford me likewise a very sensible pleasure. I cannot sufficiently indulge my admiration when I consider you as thus rising above yourself in glory; and that the consular⁸ should shine forth even with more lustre than the consul. Some uncommon privilege of fate most certainly attends your patriot virtues: as we have often, I am sure, experienced. How else should your single eloquence be of more avail than the arms of all our generals? You have a second time indeed rescued the well-nigh vanquished republic from the hands of our enemies; and once more restored her to us again. From this period therefore I date the return of our liberties: and I shall now be honoured with the public applause of the most distinguished of pa-

A. U. 710.

they were both in the number of the conspirators against Cæsar; and both afterwards acted with Brutus and Cassius in Asia. This epistle appears to have been written from the island of Cyprus soon after the news of Antony's defeat at the battle of Mutina had reached that part of the world. *Casaubon. ad Suet. Jul. 80. Appian. B. C. p. 671.*

⁷ This seems to allude to the honours that were paid to Cicero by the populace, upon the news that Antony had been forced to abandon the siege of Mutina. "The whole body of the people (to give the relation of this fact in the words of Dr. Middleton) assembled about Cicero's house, and carried him in a kind of triumph to the Capitol: where, on their return, they placed him in the rostra, to give them an account of the victory: and then conducted him home with infinite acclamations." *Phil. xiv. 5. Life of Cic. iii. 197.*

⁸ Those who had passed thro' the office of consul, were styled consulars.

triot's.

A. U. 710. triots. Yes, my friend, you will now declare
(what you promised to conceal till the recovery
of our freedom should render it to my advantage
to be known) you will now declare to the whole
world those instances you received of my tender
attachment both to you and to the republic,
during the dark and dangerous season of our
servitude. I am much less sollicitous, however,
that you should publish my praises, than that you
should be persuaded I deserve them: and I had
rather stand approved by your silent judgment,
than without that internal verdict in my favour,
to enjoy by your recommendation the good
opinion of the whole world. It is my great
ambition indeed, that you should esteem my
late conduct to have been, not the effect of a
sudden and irregular impulse, but the natural
result of the same uniform principles of which
you have been a witness: in a word, that you
should think of me, as of one from whom the
republic has so much to expect, as may well
justify every honour to which I shall be ad-
vanced. I am sensible, my dear Cicero, that
your own family, as they are well worthy of the
relation they bear to you, deserve your first and
most tender regard. But those surely have a right
to the next place in your affection, who endeavour
to imitate your patriot virtues: and I shall be
glad

glad to find that their number is considerable. I ^{A.U.710.} imagine, however, that it is not so great as to exclude me from a share in your good offices, and prevent you from procuring any public distinctions in my favour which shall be agreeable to your inclination and your judgment. That I am not unworthy of them with respect to the disposition of my heart, I have already, perhaps, sufficiently convinced you: and as to my talents; whatever they may be, the general oppression under which our country so long laboured, would not suffer them to appear in their full advantage.

I drew together out of the ports of this Asiatic province and of the neighbouring islands, all the ships of war I could possibly collect: and, considering the great opposition I met with from the several cities, I mann'd them with tolerable expedition. With this fleet I pursued that of Dolabella, commanded by Lucilius: who after having frequently made a shew of coming over to me, but still however continuing to retreat, failed at length into the port of Corycus⁹; where he blocked himself up. I did not think proper to follow him thither; not only as judging it most advisable to join our land forces, but as Turullus the quæstor lay behind me with a squadron which Tullius Cimber fitted out the last year

⁹ In Cilicia.

A.U. 710. from Bythinia. I put in therefore at Cyprus: from whence I take this first opportunity of acquainting you with the intelligence I have here received. I am to inform you then, that the city of Laodicea, (in pursuance of the example of our faithless allies the Tarsenses¹, tho' indeed with a greater degree of folly) have voluntarily called in Dolabella. From those two cities he has composed an army (as far as numbers can make an army) of Greek soldiers, and is encamped before Laodicea; having thrown down part of the walls, in order to join his camp with the town. On the other hand, Cassius² is encamped about twenty miles distant from him at Paltos. His army consists of ten legions, and twenty auxiliary cohorts, together with four thousand horse. He imagines that he shall be able to oblige the enemy to surrender, without hazarding a battle: as wheat is so scarce in Dolabella's camp that it is sold for twelve drachmæ. The enemy must necessarily, indeed, be destroyed by famine, if they are not soon supplied by the ships that belong to Laodicea. This, however, we shall with great ease prevent: for, besides the three squadrons under Turullius, Patiscus, and myself; Cassius has a considerable fleet in these seas commanded by Sextilius.

¹ The citizens of Tarsus.

² Caius Cassius.

Rufus.

Rufus. Let me encourage you then to hope, A.U. 710. that we shall soon vindicate our liberties with the same success³ in this part of the world, as has attended your army in Italy. Farewell.

Cromyacris, in Cyprus, June the 13th.

LETTER XV.

TO DECIMUS BRUTUS.

I Was expecting every day to hear from you, when our friend Lupus gave me notice that he was just setting out to you, and desired to know if I had any thing to write. But tho' I have nothing worth communicating, more than what you are furnished with by the public journals; and that you are no friend, I am told, to letters of mere empty form; yet I cannot forbear following your example, and sending you two or three short words. Be assured then, that all our hopes rest upon you and your colleague⁴. As to Brutus⁵, I am not able to give you any certain account of him: I can only say, that in pursuance of your advice, I endeavour to persuade him in all my letters to come over into Italy, and to take

³ See rem. 8. p. 316. of this vol.

⁴ Plancus.

⁵ Marcus Brutus.

A.U. 710. a part in this general war⁶. I much wish he were now here: as his presence would render me less apprehensive of the consequences of these intestine commotions⁷ which prevail in Rome; and which are by no means, indeed, inconsiderable. —But I forget that I proposed to imitate your laconic brevity, and am running on in a second page. Farewell then, and may success attend your arms⁸!

June 18th.

⁶ The conduct of Marcus Brutus, as far as can be judged of it at this great distance, appears altogether unaccountable. Before the battle of Mutina, he had drawn down all his forces to the coast, in order to embark for Italy, if any accident should make his assistance necessary. But upon the news of Antony's defeat, he retired to the remotest parts of Greece and Macedonia, to oppose the attempts of Dolabella: and from that time (as Dr. Middleton observes) seemed deaf to the call of the senate, and to all Cicero's letters, which urged him so strongly to come to their relief. But had Brutus and Cassius (as the same ingenious historian remarks) marched with their armies towards Italy, at the time when Cicero first pressed it, before the desertion of Plancus and the death of Decimus; it seems reasonable to believe, that the immediate ruin of the republic might have been prevented. *Life of Cic.* iii. 247.

⁷ The disturbances to which Cicero alludes, were probably those that were occasioned by the violent measures of Octavius in order to obtain the consulate. See rem. 8. p. 381. of this vol.

⁸ Decimus Brutus soon after the date of this letter, was most treacherously deserted by Plancus: who drew off his troops from those of his colleague, and went over with them to the camp of Antony and Lepidus. "Decimus Brutus" being thus abandoned and left to shift for himself, with a "needy mutinous army, eager to desert, and ready to give" him up to his enemies, had no other way to save himself "than by flying to Marcus Brutus in Macedonia. But the

LET-

LETTER XVI.

TO CAIUS CASSIUS.

YOUR relation and my friend the *worthy* A.U. 710.
 Lepidus, together with all his adherents, were by an unanimous decree of the senate which passed on the 30th of June last, declared public enemies to their country: but at the same time a full pardon was offered to such as shall return to their allegiance before the first of September. The senate acts with great spirit: but it is the expectation of being supported by your army that chiefly animates them in their vigorous measures. I fear indeed, that we shall have occasion for all your assistance: as the war is now become extremely formidable by the villainy of Lepidus.

The accounts which daily arrive concerning Dolabella, are altogether agreeable to our wishes: but at present they are nothing more than mere rumours. However your letter addressed to the

“ distance was so great, and the country so guarded, that
 “ he was often forced to change his road, for fear of being
 “ taken; till having dismissed all his attendants, and wandered for some time alone in disguise and distress, he committed himself to the protection of an old acquaintance and
 “ host, whom he had formerly obliged: where either thro’
 “ treachery or accident, he was surpris’d by Antony’s soldiers, who immediately killed him, and returned with his
 “ head to their general. *Vel. Paterc. ii. 64. App. iii. 588.*
 “ *Val. Max. ix. 13.*” *Life of Cic. iii. 242.*

A. U. 710. senate, dated from the camp on the 9th of May, has raised a general persuasion in Rome, that he is actually defeated. Accordingly it is imagined that you are now upon your march into Italy, with a view on the one hand, of succouring us with your troops, if any of those accidents common in war should have rendered our arms unsuccessful; or on the other hand, of assisting us with your counsels and authority, in case we should have proved victorious. You may be assured, in the mean while, that no endeavours of mine shall be wanting to procure the forces under your command all possible honours. However I must wait a proper season for this purpose, when it shall be known how far they have availed, or are likely to avail, the republic. At present we have only heard of their endeavours in the cause of liberty: and glorious, it must be acknowledged, their endeavours have been. But still some positive services are expected: and these expectations, I dare be confident, either already are, or soon will be, perfectly answered. No man, indeed, possesses a more patriot or heroic spirit than yourself: and it is for this reason that we wish to see you in Italy as soon as possible. The fact is, if you and Brutus were here, we should look upon the republic as restored.

If

If Lepidus had not received Antony, weak ^{A. U. 710.} and defenceless as he was, when he fled after the battle of Mutina, we should have obtained a complete victory. This infamous step therefore has rendered him far more odious in Rome even than Antony himself ever was. For Antony raised a war at a time when the republic was in the utmost ferment: whereas Lepidus has kindled the flames in the midst of peace and victory. We have the consuls elect⁹ to lead our armies against him: but tho' we greatly depend upon their courage and conduct; still however the uncertain event of war, leaves us much to fear. Be assured therefore, that our principal reliance is upon you and Brutus; whom we hope soon to see in Italy: and Brutus indeed we expect every day. Should we have defeated our enemies, as I hope we shall, before your arrival; the authority, nevertheless, of two such illustrious citizens will be of infinite service in raising up the republic, and fixing it upon some tolerable basis. All our business indeed will by no means be over, notwithstanding we should be delivered from the infamous designs of our enemies: as there are many other disorders of a different kind, which it will be still necessary to redress. Farewell.

⁹ Decimus Brutus and Plancus.

LETTER XVII.

TO AMPIUS¹.

A.U. 710. **Y**OUR family has informed you, I imagine, of my zealous labours to procure your restoration: as I have the pleasure to be assured, that they are abundantly satisfied with my services. Uncommon indeed as the affection is which they every one of them bear towards you; yet I cannot allow that they are more sincerely desirous of your welfare than myself. I am sure at least, their power of assisting you in this conjuncture, is by no means equal to mine. I have employed it, and shall continue to employ it for your benefit: and I have already gained a very considerable point, which will much contribute to facilitate your return. In the mean while, preserve a firm and manly spirit: and be well persuaded that my good offices shall not be wanting to you upon any occasion. Farewell.

¹ In some MSS. the superscription of this letter is to Appius, and in others to Ampius Balbus. The time when this letter was written is no less uncertain than the person to whom it is addressed.

LETTER XVIII.

PLANCUS, Consul elect, to CICERO.

I Cannot forbear to express upon every occasion, A. U. 710.
 the sentiments I entertain of your repeated
 favours: tho' at the same time it is with some
 reserve that I indulge myself in this satisfaction.
 The great intimacy indeed which you allow me
 to enjoy with you, renders all formal acknow-
 ledgments of this kind unnecessary: nor would
 I make so cheap a return to the many important
 obligations I owe to you, as that of mere empty
 professions. I had much rather reserve the proofs
 of my gratitude, to some future opportunity of
 testifying it in person: and if I live I will con-
 vince you by the assiduity of my good offices,
 and by every instance of respect and esteem, that
 you have not a friend, nor even a relation, who
 is so warmly attached to you as myself. In the
 mean time I am at a loss to determine, whether
 the daily pleasure I receive, or the lasting ho-
 nour I shall derive from your affectionate regard,
 be greater.

I find the interest of my troops has been a part
 of your care. It was not with any intention of
 advancing

A. U. 710. advancing my own power, that I was desirous
they should be distinguished by the senate: as I
am conscious of having no views but what re-
gard the welfare of the republic. My reasons
were, in the first place, because I thought they
deserved to be rewarded; and in the next place,
because I was desirous they might upon all oc-
casions be still more attached to the common-
wealth. I hoped likewise by these means so
strongly to fortify them against all solicitations,
that I might be answerable for their continuing
to act with the same unshaken fidelity which they
have hitherto preserved,

I have kept entirely upon the defensive: and
tho' I am well apprised with how much just im-
patience the public wishes for a decisive action,
yet I persuade myself that the senate will ap-
prove my conduct. If any misfortune indeed
should attend our armies in this part of the world,
the republic would not very soon be in a con-
dition to oppose any sudden incursion of these
rapacious traitors. As to the state of our forces;
I imagine you already know that those under my
command consist of three veteran legions, toge-
ther with one new-raised regiment: which last
however is composed of far the best disciplined
troops I ever saw of this sort. Brutus², is at

² Decimus.

the head of ten legions; one of which is veteran; ^{A.U. 710.} another has been upon the establishment about two years; and all the rest are lately raised. Thus you see, tho' our army is very numerous, it is not extremely strong. The republic indeed has but too often had occasion to be convinced, how little is to be expected from raw and unexperienced forces. However, if we had been joined either by the African legions³, which are composed wholly of veteran troops, or by Cæsar's⁴, we should without hesitation have hazarded a general engagement. As the troops of the latter were somewhat nearer than the former, I frequently pressed Cæsar by letters, to advance: and he accordingly promised to join us with all expedition. But other views, I perceive, have diverted him from these intentions. Nevertheless, I have dispatched my lieutenant Furnius with another letter to him, if happily it may any thing avail. You are sensible, my dear Cicero, that I take an equal part with you in the

³ These legions composed part of that army with which Julius Cæsar defeated Scipio in Africa: from whence they had lately been recalled by the senate. But soon after their landing they were corrupted by the other soldiers; and deserting the senate, they joined themselves to Octavius. *Life of Cic.* iii. 241.

⁴ Octavius.

A.U. 710. affection you bear to Octavius. He has a right to my friendship, not only from that intimacy which I enjoyed with his uncle ⁵, but in regard also to his own disposition: which as far as I could ever discover, is regulated by principles of great moderation and humanity. It would ill indeed become that distinguished amity which subsisted between Julius Cæsar and myself, not to look upon Octavius with all the tenderness which is due to the son of my friend; after he has been adopted as such by Cæsar's will, and that adoption approved by the senate. What I am going to say therefore is more the dictates of concern than resentment: but it must be acknowledged, that if Antony still lives; if he has been joined by Lepidus; if their armies are by no means contemptible: in a word, all their hopes and all their attempts, are singly owing to Cæsar ⁶. Not to look farther back than to his promise of joining me: had he fulfilled the assurances he gave me for that purpose, the war would by this time either have been totally at an end, or driven into Spain; where the enemy could not have carried it on without great disadvantage, as that province is utterly averse to them.

⁵ Julius Cæsar.

⁶ See rem. 2. p. 263. of this vol.

I am at a loss to conceive therefore, with what A.U.710.
 view, or by whose advice, Cæsar was diverted
 from a measure so greatly to his interest and his
 honour, in order to turn his pursuits towards a
 consulship of a few months duration⁷: much
 to the terror at the same time of the republic⁸,
 and with pretensions too, exceedingly ridicu-
 lous⁹. The remonstrances of his friends might
 be extremely serviceable upon this occasion, both
 to himself and to the commonwealth. But none
 of them, I am persuaded, would have so much in-
 fluence over him as yours¹⁰; as there is no man

⁷ To the end of the current year: of which there re-
 mained about five or six months unexpired when Octavius
 was declared consul.

⁸ Octavius advanced towards Rome at the head of several
 legions, in order to demand the consulate: which threw
 the city into the utmost consternation and disorder. *Dio.*
p. 319. Appian. p. 585, 6.

⁹ Perhaps the absurdity to which Plancus here alluded,
 was, that Octavius, who was but a youth of twenty, and
 consequently who wanted above twenty years of the age
 prescribed by the laws for being qualified to sue for the con-
 sular office, should entertain so extravagant a thought as to
 aspire to the supreme magistracy.

¹⁰ Plancus chose a very improper man to dissuade Octavius
 from pursuing his design upon the consulate, when he fixed
 upon Cicero as the most likely person to prevail with him for
 that purpose. It appears indeed that Octavius had artfully
 ensnared Cicero to enter into his views, by persuading him
 that he was desirous of having him for his colleague in the
 consular office, and promising to leave the sole administra-
 tion of it to Cicero's superior wisdom and experience. The
 bait was too well adapted to his vanity and ambition, to be
 thrown out in vain: and Cicero undertook the management

A. U. 710. who is so much obliged to you except myself !
 for I shall ever acknowledge that the favours I
 have received from you are great and innumera-
 ble. I have given instructions to Furnius to
 solicit Cæsar upon this subject : and if I should
 have that authority with him which I am sure I
 ought, he will hereafter thank me for my advice.
 In the mean time, we have a very difficult part
 to sustain here : as on the one hand, we do not

of this affair upon the terms proposed. Plutarch, Appian,
 and Dion Cassius all concur in giving testimony to the truth
 of this fact : but as it is a fact which proves that Cicero
 was by no means at this juncture acting the part of a pa-
 triot : the polite apologist of his conduct has endeavoured
 to discredit the evidence of these historians. To this end
 Dr. Middleton produces the following passage from the let-
 ters to Brutus, as an incontestable proof, " that no man
 " was more shocked at Octavius's attempt, or took more
 " pains to dissuade it, than Cicero." *Cæsarem — impro-*
bissimis litteris quidam fallacibusque nunciis impulerunt in spem
certissimam consulatus. Quod simulatque sensi, neque ego illum
absentem litteris monere destiti, nec accusare præsentis ejus neces-
sarios, qui ejus cupiditati suffragari videbantur; nec in senatu
sceleratissimorum consiliorum fontes aperire dubitavi. Epist. ad
Brut. 10. Now there seems to be the strongest reason to
 question either the authenticity, or the veracity, of this
 letter : because it is most certain from one of Cicero's
 Philippics, that he actually did favour the earliest possible
 promotion of Octavius to the consulate. *Quid est enim P. C.*
(says he) cur cum (Octavium) non quam primum amplissi-
mos honores capere cupiamus? Legibus enim annalibus cum
grandiorem ætatem ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiæ
temeritatem verebantur. C. Cæsar ineunte ætate docuit ab ex-
cellenti eximiaque virtuti, progressum ætatis expectari non
oportere. In hoc spes libertatis posita est; ab hoc accepta jam
salus, huic summi honores et exquiruntur et parati sunt, Phil.
v. 17, 18. Could Cicero, after this, without being guilty
 of the wildest and the weakest inconsistency, " admonish

think

think ourselves altogether strong enough to A.U.710:
hazard an engagement: and on the other, must
take care not to expose the republic to greater
dangers by declining one. However, if Cæsar
should comply with the dictates of his interest
and his honour: or if the African legions should
speedily join us; you may depend upon having
nothing to fear from this quarter.—Let me in-
treat you to continue your friendship to me, and

“ Octavius by letter against his designs upon the consul-
“ ship; reproach those to their face who encouraged him
“ in that ambitious view: and lay open the source of these
“ traitorous counsels in the senate;” (all which the epistle
in question affirms that he did;) when he had himself in
the speech and in the passage above cited, said every thing
that his wit and eloquence could suggest in favour of Octa-
vius’s premature advancement to the consular office? Either
the letters then to Brutus are not genuine; or Cicero to
serve a present purpose, pretended that he had acted a part
which he did not. The former of these suppositions is
maintained by some very learned and judicious critics: and
the latter will by no means be thought improbable, if there
is any weight in the several instances of the same kind
which have been occasionally produced in the course of
these remarks. But whichever of these alternatives be the
fact, it equally concludes in support of that historical evi-
dence for which I have been contending. In farther con-
firmation of which it may be observed, that Plutarch cites
the authority of Octavius himself, for what he affirms con-
cerning the private agreement between Octavius and Cicero
in regard to the consulate. And it is probable he took this
piece of secret history from those memoirs which Octavius
wrote of his own life: as it is certain that both Plutarch
and Appian made great use of them in compiling their his-
tories. *Plut. in vit. Cic. Appian. p. 578, 9. 385. Dio. p.*
519. Middleton. on the epist. to Brut. p. 134. rem. 8. Tunstall’s
observ. on the epist. to Brut. p. 222. et Suet. in Aug. 85.

A. U. 710. to be assured that I am entirely yours. Fare-
well ¹¹.

From my camp, July the 28th.

¹¹ Plancus soon after the date of this letter, abandoned his colleague Decimus Brutus, and went over with his troops to Antony and Lepidus. See rem. 8. on letter 15. of this Book. About four months likewise from the time when this letter was written, the celebrated coalition was formed between Cæsar, Antony and Lepidus: in consequence of which, Cicero, it is well known, was sacrificed to Antony's resentment. In the last moments of his life he behaved with great composure: and it is the only circumstance in all his misfortunes, that he bore with a becoming fortitude. He had indeed so much the less reason to complain of his fate, as it is certain that he suffered nothing more than he would have inflicted, had Fortune put Antony into his power. *Omnium aduersorum*, says Livy, *nihil ut viro dignum erat, tulit, præter mortem: quæ, vere æstimanti, minus indigne videri potuit, quod a victore inimico nihil crudelius passurus erat, quam quod ejusdem fortunæ compos ipse facisset.* Liv. fragm. apud Senec. Suasor. 6. This is the judgment which the noblest and most impartial of the Roman historians has passed upon Cicero: and the truth of it is abundantly confirmed by the foregoing letters.



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